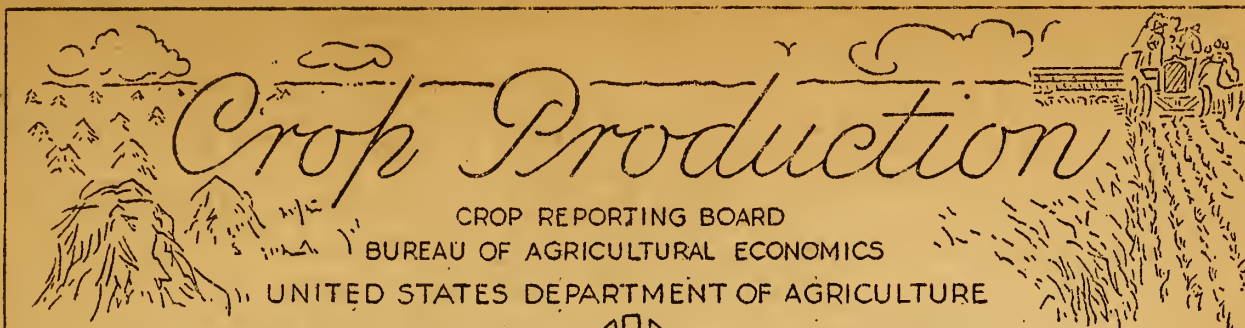


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Release: November 10, 1948



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Prelim. 1948 1/	Average 1937-46	1947	Prelim. 1948 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	28.6	42.7	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,649,510
Wheat, all....."	16.1	18.4	18.0	942,623	1,364,919	1,283,770
Winter....."	16.6	19.5	18.6	688,606	1,067,970	931,415
All spring....."	14.9	15.3	16.0	254,017	296,949	302,355
Durum....."	14.0	15.0	14.5	34,619	43,983	45,938
Other spring..."	15.1	15.3	16.3	219,398	252,966	256,417
Oats....."	32.3	31.5	36.4	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,492,957
Barley....."	23.7	25.5	26.1	298,811	279,182	317,240
Rye....."	12.1	12.8	12.2	37,398	25,977	26,664
Buckwheat....."	16.9	14.2	18.0	7,022	7,334	6,384
Flaxseed....."	9.0	9.9	11.1	26,756	39,763	49,975
Rice....."	46.9	47.3	46.5	60,460	79,345	30,137
Sorghums for grain "	15.7	17.1	18.0	99,791	95,609	128,442
Cotton...500 lb. bale	2/254.2	2/267.3	2/312.1	12,014	11,857	15,166
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.35	97,563	102,500	99,094
Hay, wild....."	.88	.91	.87	11,437	13,306	12,916
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.16	2.25	2.26	31,540	33,475	33,765
Hay, clover and timothy 3/....."	1.35	1.39	1.32	28,617	32,569	29,503
Hay, lespedeza...."	1.06	1.03	1.13	5,807	6,768	6,933
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 914	2/ 976	2/1,090	16,716	17,164	19,769
Peas, dry field "	2/1,242	2/1,252	2/1,148	5,278	6,513	3,536
Soybeans for beansbu.	18.8	16.3	21.3	134,642	181,362	210,475
Cowpeas for peas "	5.3	5.9	6.4	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	646	685	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,268,075
Potatoes.....bu.	139.3	182.0	204.5	392,143	384,407	431,401
Sweetpotatoes....."	89.2	93.5	96.8	64,866	57,178	52,409
Tobacco.....lb.	1,008	1,142	1,219	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,371,344

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

4/ Picked and threshed.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1948

(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Prelim. 1948 1/	Average 1937-46	1947	Prelim. 1948 1/
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	60.0	61.0	68.2	11,417	9,885	8,393
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,050	5,437	6,191
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	170	181	185	21,113	20,270	17,285
Sugar beets.....ton	12.4	14.2	13.1	9,771	12,504	9,942
Broomcorn....."	2/ 308	2/ 290	2/ 309	42	33	29
Hops.....lb.	1,240	1,262	1,253	43,532	50,093	50,125
Pasture.....pct.	3/ 73	3/ 73	3/ 70	--	--	--
Apples, Con'l crop.....bu.	--	--	--	4/115,058	4/113,041	20,212
Peaches....."	--	--	--	4/ 66,725	4/ 82,603	37,467
Pears....."	--	--	--	4/ 30,222	4/ 35,312	26,190
Grapes.....ton	--	--	--	4/ 2,701	3,072	2,005
Cherries (12 States)...."	--	--	--	4/ 170	173	201
Apricots (5 States)...."	--	--	--	4/ 240	193	250
Cranberries (5 States).bbl.	--	--	--	674	790	222
Pecans.....lb.	--	--	--	109,473	118,639	162,722

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Million pounds			Millions		
September.....	8,987	9,259	9,160	2,906	3,366	3,536
October.....	8,552	8,845	8,774	2,640	3,439	3,534
Jan.-Oct. Incl.....	97,545	103,295	100,013	41,636	48,298	47,913

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Condition November 1.

4/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1948
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average	1947	harvest,	1948
	1937-46	1947	1948	Percent of
				1947
Corn, all.....	89,616	83,981	85,497	101.8
Wheat, all.....	58,832	74,186	71,502	96.4
Winter.....	41,724	54,780	52,639	96.1
All spring.....	17,107	19,406	18,863	97.2
Durum.....	2,549	2,925	3,170	106.4
Other spring.....	14,558	16,481	15,693	95.2
Oats.....	38,056	38,648	40,970	106.0
Barley.....	12,615	10,947	12,177	111.2
Rye.....	3,055	2,022	2,187	108.2
Buckwheat.....	416	518	354	68.3
Flaxseed.....	2,978	4,026	4,514	112.1
Rice.....	1,298	1,677	1,723	102.7
Sorghums for grain.....	6,221	5,606	7,132	127.2
Cotton.....	22,631	21,269	23,523	109.7
Hay, all.....	73,018	75,291	73,624	97.8
Hay, wild.....	12,966	14,600	14,833	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,600	14,908	14,957	100.3
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,062	23,402	22,356	95.5
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,481	6,545	6,148	93.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,832	1,759	1,816	103.2
Peas, dry field.....	412	520	308	59.2
Soybeans for beans.....	7,162	11,126	9,900	89.0
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,710	1,143	1,069	93.5
Peanuts 3/.....	2,531	3,389	3,340	98.6
Potatoes.....	2,826	2,112	2,109	99.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	728	611	541	88.5
Tobacco.....	1,644	1,845	1,536	83.2
Sorgo for sirup.....	191	162	123	75.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed...	297	321	323	100.6
Sugarcane for sirup.....	124	112	97	86.6
Sugar beets.....	784	881	758	86.0
Broomcorn.....	276	226	185	81.9
Hops.....	35	40	40	100.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Braunton

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1948

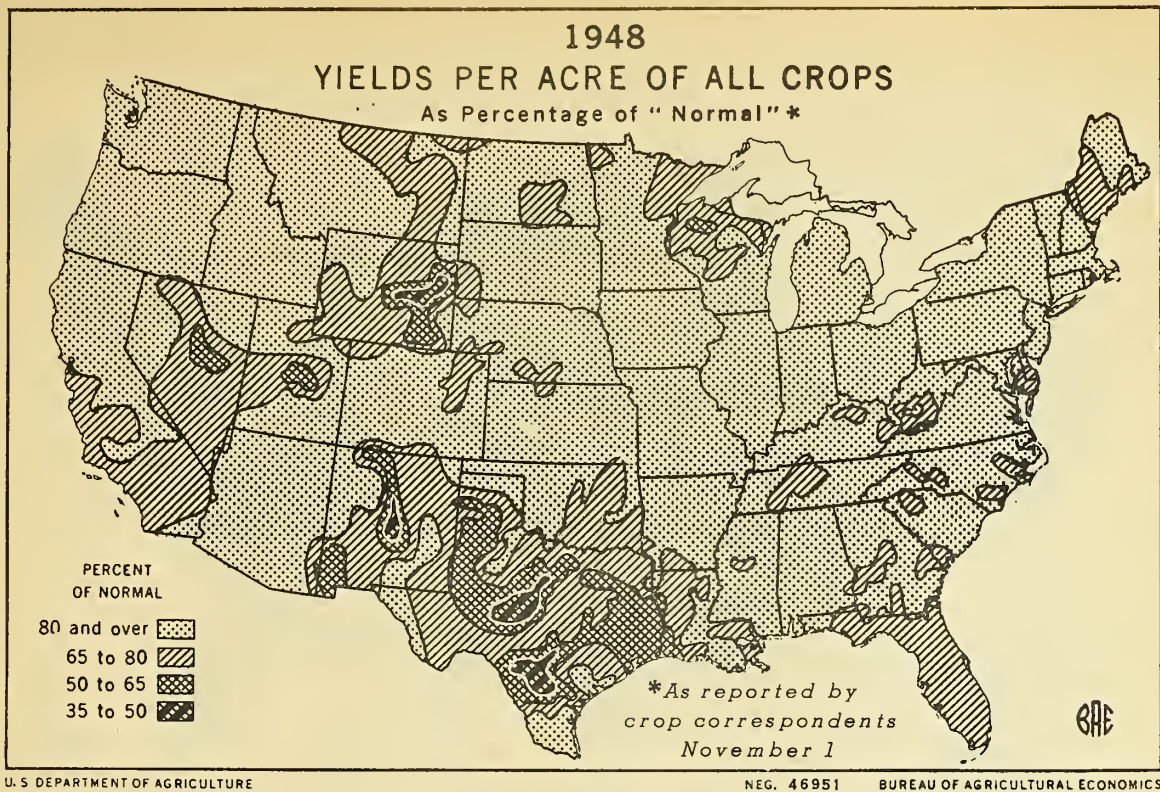
Harvest of the greatest outturn of farm crops in the history of our country proceeded rapidly toward completion during October under virtually ideal conditions. The quality of late-maturing crops is also outstanding, due to the prolonged growing season and excellent conditions for maturing crops. Yields of most late-growing crops improved over October 1 forecasts, as harvesting losses were at a minimum.

Fall seedings, particularly of wheat, were retarded and in some sections jeopardized by the lack of rainfall and soil moisture which was so favorable for matured crops. Despite delays because of difficulty in soil preparation and dry seedbeds, seeding intentions were nearly realized by November 1. Operations were continuing in November as rains improved conditions for seeding and fall growth.

With corn leading the way, the aggregate volume of all 1948 crops increased over previous record prospects to 137 percent of the 1923-32 base. This is 11 points above the previous high mark set in 1946. Outturns of corn, cotton, soybeans, sorghum grain, rice, buckwheat, dry beans, potatoes, tobacco, broomcorn, and cranberries are estimated higher now than on October 1. Only a few crops are smaller, including peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, apples, pears, grapes, and pecans, but these changes are mostly slight. Feed grains and oilseeds were produced in record volume, food grains are second only to last year's record and truck crops and fruits are well above average quantity.

For most commodities, yields per acre in 1948 are above average; of principal crops only rice, dry peas, and peanuts are below average. Highest yields of record are estimated for corn, cotton, soybeans, potatoes, and dry beans. The composite yield index is the highest of record at 150 percent of the 1923-32 base, compared with the previous high of 136 percent in 1942. Farmer-reporters are asked to report, as of November 1 each year, on the "all-crops" yield. Currently these composite yields are well above the average of the past 10 years in every region, except the West, where they barely exceed the average. The accompanying map gives more detailed information by sections.

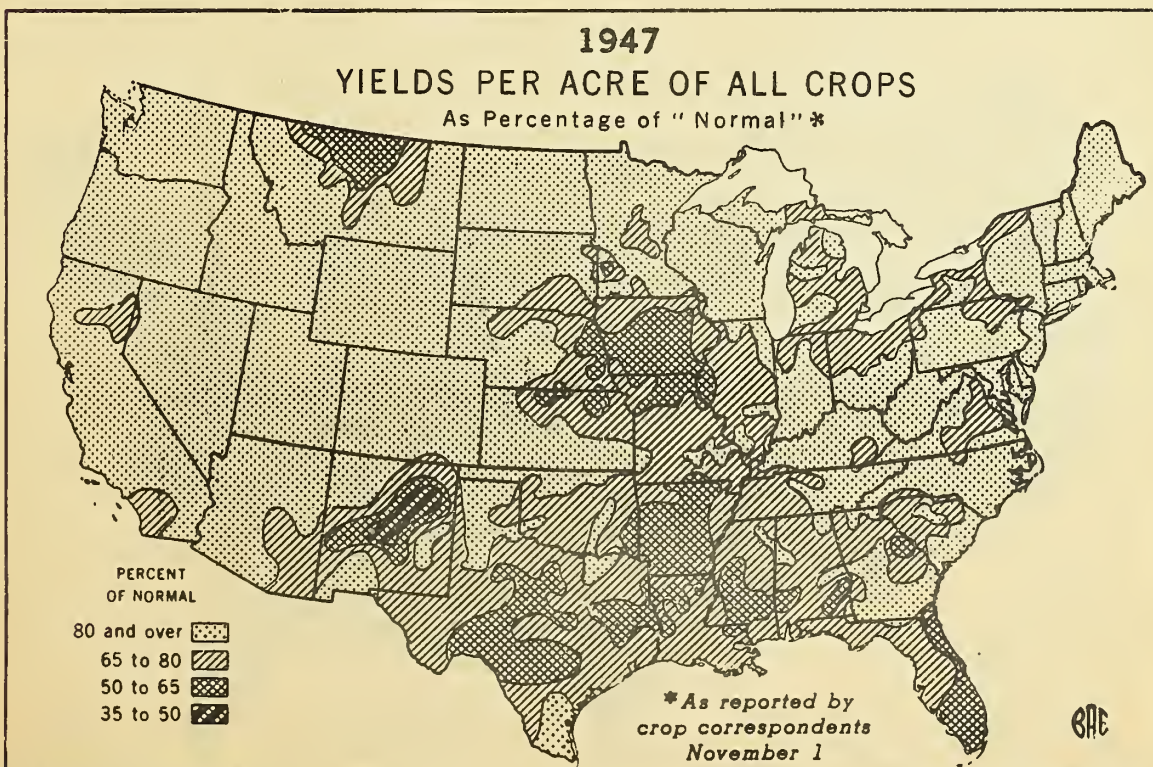
October weather varied little from the usual pattern, except that rainfall was below normal in most of the country. Average temperatures were slightly below normal in much of the eastern half of the country, with the exception of the North Atlantic coastal strip and the western Lakes area. They were slightly above normal in the western half, except in the Rio Grande Valley. There were few extremes in temperature. Frosts were later than usual in northern States, but killing frosts extended deep into the South about October 17-18, about 2 weeks earlier than usual. Little damage occurred, however, as most crops had matured by that time. Rainfall was slightly above normal in a few scattered sections, such as in Maine and the coastal portion of New England, a strip across western New York and Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and northern Virginia, the tip of Florida, the western part of the Dakotas, and the extreme southern part of California and adjacent southwestern Arizona. In most of the interior portion of the country rainfall ranged from half-normal to near normal. In only a few sections was lack of soil moisture critical, however, and the weather favored harvesting and other field operations. Rains in early November have relieved most dry areas, though additional moisture is still needed.



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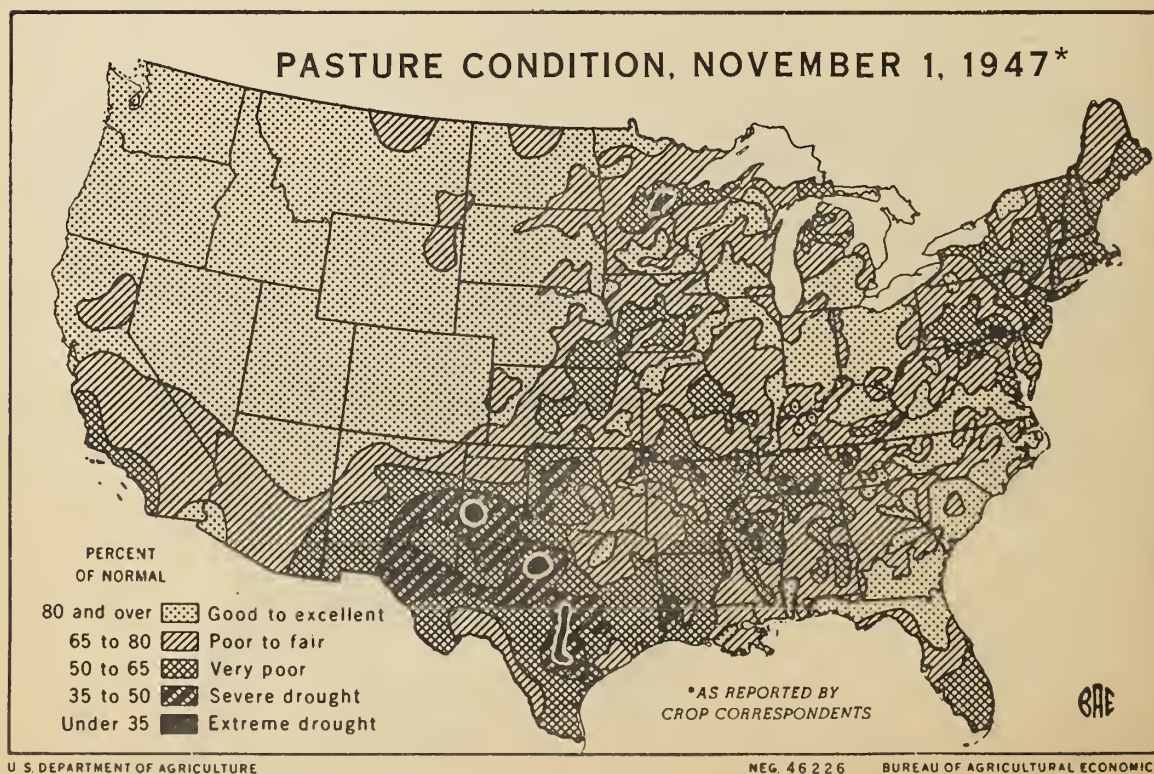
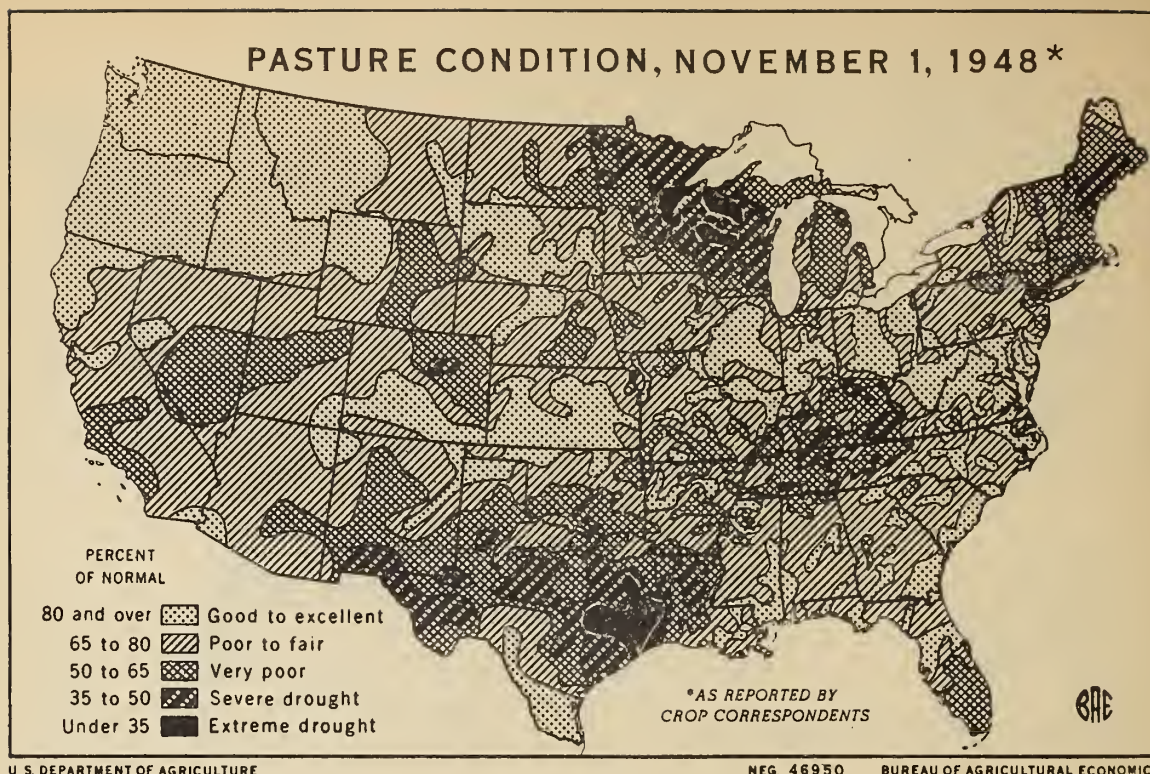
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Seeding of winter wheat has proceeded more slowly than usual, yet much more rapidly than in the fall of 1947. In most areas where operations were retarded, the reason was the dry top-soil and difficulties in plowing and preparing seed beds. In most instances, however, growers went on with preparations at every opportunity and despite difficulties. Large acreages were sown in dry seedbeds. By November 1, seeding was continuing, but most of the intended acreage was sown. When rains came to most wheat areas in late October and early November, germination and growth took place.

By areas, the current situation varies from satisfactory to hazardous. In the Northeast and Lakes areas, topsoils were dry when the "fly free" date came, so that seeding was delayed. In the Eastern Corn Belt frequent light showers retarded harvest of soybeans and corn, which wheat usually follows, and seeding was delayed. In both of these areas, wheat development is now fairly satisfactory because of timely rains and continuing good growing weather. The wheat situation in the Western Corn Belt is satisfactory to excellent. In the South seeding of winter grains made good progress and in some areas growth is well advanced. Also in the West and Pacific Northwest fall seeding is mostly done and prospects are currently better than average. In California, the seeding season is just beginning under normal conditions. In Montana, Colorado and northern Great Plains wheat areas, soil moisture is short; seeding has been completed, some of it late, but growth has been slow. Root systems have not developed satisfactorily in these areas and, unless there is more rain and a late growing season, the possibility of winter kill is serious. In the Southwest also lack of moisture was a delaying factor, but most of the seeding has now been completed and with recent rains and the chance for continued growth this fall the situation, while not fully satisfactory, is not precarious either. In Kansas, seeding is now about completed and recent rains have improved prospects in all but the northwest corner of the State. Throughout the Great Plains, growth of wheat has been slow and wheat pastures have been inadequate, but are now improving.

Corn harvest was begun earlier than usual this season, partly because of the shortage of old corn for feeding and partly because the crop was ready for cribbing early. Virtually the entire acreage matured before frost occurred; in fact, frost was beneficial in hastening curing of the ears preparatory to cribbing. The ideal weather for maturing and harvesting resulted in excellent quality corn and another boost in production to 3,650 million bushels. This exceeds the previous record set in 1946 by about 400 million bushels. Record cotton lint yields, improved by favorable October conditions, raised the cotton estimate nearly back to the September 1 forecast. Soybeans prospered under favorable October conditions and were largely harvested by November 1. Improvement of a half-bushel in the average yield raised it to a new record height and assured the largest soybean crop in history. Rice prospects improved to indicate a new record crop. Sorghum grain and buckwheat also were nearly all harvested, with light harvesting losses helping to increase output. Production of grains, including wheat, oats, barley and rye already harvested, with corn, sorghum, rice and buckwheat, totals 176½ million tons -- largest of record. Of this the 41.2 million tons of food grains is second only to the 1947 total, and the 137.3 million tons of feed grains is much the largest ever harvested in our country.

The potato yields improved by 6 bushels during October to a record 204.5 bushels per acre, resulting in the third largest crop of record. Sweet potatoes, however, are a below average crop. Tobacco estimates increased about 3 percent over the October 1 forecast, as burley yield reached an all-time high. Dry beans also suffered little harvesting loss and are unusually clean and high in quality.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 19483:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The yield sets a new record and production is the second largest ever harvested. Sugar beet yields failed to reach expectations in western sections, but the crop is still above average. Sugarcane for sugar is a relatively large crop, but sirup production from sugarcane and sorgo will be below average. Peanuts remain a record crop despite a slight drop from October 1 prospects. Dry weather reduced yields in the Southwest, which more than offset improvement from the ideal season in the South east. Broomcorn also profited slightly from favorable fall conditions, but the crop is relatively small this year. Apples, pears, grapes and pecans failed to reach earlier expectations.

Milk and egg production in October reflected the favorable weather and ample feeding. Farm flocks laid 3 percent more eggs than in October 1947 and a third more than average. Laying continued at a record rate per hen for November. Numbers of layers increased during October slightly more than usual, but potential layers were still below last year and average. Total milk production in October was the smallest for the month since 1943, for though production per cow continued at a record high level, this could not offset the smaller number of milk cows on farms. Pastures were relatively poor, but supplemental feeds were abundant and relatively low in price.

Supplies of hay and roughage on farms are adequate in all except a few areas. Inadequate supplies are reported in Iowa and part of Illinois, where meadow acreages were reduced by 1947-1948 winter kill; and in Wisconsin, Louisiana, much of Texas, Wyoming and Utah, where summer droughts severely reduced hay production. Hay is being moved into these deficit areas to forestall possible shortages, if the winter should be unduly severe. Pastures were rather uniformly poorer than average on November 1, the chief exception being the excellent grazing still available in the Pacific Northwest. Pastures were fairly good in most South Atlantic and the easternmost Corn Belt States. Meadows, stalk and stubble fields were being heavily utilized. Range pasture condition is the poorest for November 1 since 1939. Wheat pastures have been inadequate, but are improving. Cured range feed is short in dry areas, but good over much of the West. Considerable supplemental winter feeding will be necessary in dry areas, but supplies of grain and roughage appear adequate with few exceptions. Cattle and sheep are in good condition, except in dry areas. Fall marketings of cattle have been less than last fall. Some forced movement of late lambs and ewes occurred in northern areas, but the reported tendency is to hold ewe lambs.

Forecasts of 1948 production were made during October for 3 seed crops--red clover, alfalfa and sudan grass. The aggregate production for this group is 148.2 million pounds of clean seed which is 11 percent below last year and 16 percent below the 1942-46 average. In contrast with the 1947 crop of alfalfa seed, this year's production, forecast at 46.7 million pounds of clean seed, is 44 percent smaller. The Sudan grass seed crop, forecast at 21.3 million pounds, is 1 percent smaller than last year, while production of red-clover seed this year, at 80.2 million pounds of clean seed, is 31 percent larger than last year's small crop of 61.2 million pounds and nearly equal to the 5-year average of 80.7 million pounds. For 23 legume and grass seeds (including all for which estimates are made, except lespedeza) total 1948 production is 446.2 million pounds of clean seed. This is one-fourth less than in 1947 and 22 percent less than the 1942-46 average of 570.9 million pounds.

Estimated production of deciduous fruits declined further during October mainly because of a 6 million bushel reduction in commercial apples. The total is now 13 percent less than last season and 6 percent less than average. Commercial apples are estimated 20 percent less than last year and 22 percent less than average.

The other important deciduous fruits are all below last year except cherries and apricots. However, all are above average except apples, pears, and plums and prunes. Citrus production is indicated about the same as the large total last season. Oranges and lemons are each expected to be larger crops than last season, but grapefruit has prospects of a smaller total. Tree nuts are estimated at 17 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. Pecan prospects declined during October, but a record is still indicated. Walnuts, almonds, and filberts each are large crops.

Prospective tonnage of fresh market truck crops for harvest this fall is one-fifth greater than 1947 production and one-sixth above average. Both acreage and aggregate tonnage per acre are estimated higher than last year and above average. Only green peas, green peppers, and spinach are expected to produce below-average tonnages. Cucumbers and green peppers are the only crops expected to fall much below last year, although celery, lettuce, and green lima beans may be down a little. Acreage for harvest during the winter of 1949 may be a little larger than in 1948 and certainly well above average.

The 1948 production of 8 truck crops for commercial processing is estimated at 4.74 million tons. This is about 10 percent less than the 1947 harvest, but about 6 percent more than average. The total harvested acreage of these crops was approximately 1.6 million acres, about 10 percent less than the 1947 harvested acreage, but slightly above average. Cabbage for sauerkraut, asparagus and spinach for processing are not included in these estimates.

CORN: A record corn crop is now assured. Total production for 1948 is estimated at 3,650 million bushels, an increase of 82 million bushels over the October 1 estimate. This prospective crop is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the relatively small crop of 1947 and exceeds the previous production record established in 1946 by about 12 percent. Production exceeded 3 billion bushels during the war years of 1942 and 1944 and again in 1946, but this is the first year it has reached the $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion mark.

Present estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. Corn for grain is currently estimated at 3,300 million bushels, approximately 90 percent of all corn. This compares with 2,153 million bushels for grain in 1947, which was also 90 percent of all corn. The 1948 grain production is expected to be the largest ever harvested, exceeding 1946, the previous record, by about 12 percent.

This year's high production is largely attributed to better yields because the harvested acreage is about 4.5 percent below average and only about 2 percent above the relatively small 1947 acreage. The indicated United States yield per acre as of November 1 is 42.7 bushels. Such a yield would exceed the previous record established in 1946 by 6.0 bushels and would be over 11 bushels above average. Last year's yield was only 28.6 bushels per acre. November 1 yield prospects in practically all of the major producing States was considerably above both last year and the average.

In contrast to 1947, weather has been favorable this season in the major-producing areas. Corn was planted at the optimum time this spring and weather throughout the season has favored high yields and good quality.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

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November 10, 1948

November 1, 19482:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Although dry weather prevailed during September and until the latter part of October in much of the country, this had little detrimental effect except in scattered areas, because subsoil moisture was mostly adequate. Actually, this dry weather hastened maturity somewhat so that most corn had reached the "safe from frost" stage by the time widespread freezing occurred about mid-October. Dry weather also aided silo filling which was completed with little interruption in the principal dairy areas. Frosts during early and middle October were beneficial where corn had matured to the stage that it was desirable for further vegetative growth to be stopped. Rains occurred in the important corn States during the last few days of October, facilitating the use of mechanical pickers where stalks and shucks had become too dry and brittle, particularly in parts of the Great Plains.

In the Corn Belt, prospects are even better than indicated a month earlier. Iowa and Illinois each expect yields of 61.0 bushels per acre, 2 bushels above the October 1 estimate. Yield increases of 1 to 2 bushels over last month are general throughout most of the Corn Belt. Hail and wind damage earlier in the season did local damage in northern Illinois, but this was more than offset by record yields in the southern part of the State. Weather has been nearly ideal for harvesting except in parts of Ohio and Indiana where corn has dried out rather slowly and considerable is not yet suitable for cribbing. Much of this corn is being artificially dried. Elsewhere, however, rapid progress was made in harvesting, particularly during the latter part of October. In Iowa, where over 3 million acres were cribbed during the last week in October, about 52 percent of the crop was harvested before November 1. This compares with 27 percent a year earlier and only 8 percent in 1946. Minnesota reports harvesting 90 percent complete at the end of October. In Illinois about half of the crop was picked by November 1, nearly twice last year's progress to this date. High quality corn is general throughout the Corn Belt. Iowa corn is probably better than for any recent year. Illinois likewise reports that corn is in excellent condition for storage. Quality is generally good elsewhere in the area, except in parts of Ohio and Indiana.

In the North Atlantic States, estimated production is unchanged from last month. Although continued dry weather had an adverse effect in some sections, weather conditions were generally favorable for maturing as well as harvesting operations. Most of the grain corn escaped frost damage and practically all silo filling has been completed.

In the South Atlantic States, prospective production is down slightly from October 1, as an increase in West Virginia was more than offset by declines in North Carolina and Georgia. The expected yield in the remaining States were unchanged from October 1. Most corn is of good quality. Satisfactory progress is being made in harvesting, with about 40 percent of the crop already gathered in Virginia and 45 percent in North Carolina.

Weather in the South-Central States was ideal for harvesting operations. The bulk of the crop has been gathered in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas and is progressing satisfactorily in other States. Estimated production in the South Central States shows an increase of 3 percent over that of October 1.

In the Western States, prospects are somewhat less favorable than a month ago. Yields from irrigated land are still expected to be very high, but reported non-irrigated yields were generally somewhat lower than reported on October 1.

CROP REPORT

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November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: With harvest practically completed, the indicated crop of buckwheat is at substantially the same level as a month ago or $6\frac{1}{3}$ million bushels. This is the smallest crop since 1941 and one of the smaller crops in 20 years, due to reduced acreage. The 10-year average production is 7 million bushels and the 1947 crop was $7\frac{1}{3}$ million bushels.

Yields per acre this year are above average in most of the important States and for the entire buckwheat region averaged 18.0 bushels per acre. This yield has been exceeded only three times in 30 years. In 1947 only 14.2 bushels were harvested per acre. The 10-year average is 16.9 bushels per acre.

In New York and Pennsylvania, which together have more than one-half of the whole U. S. production, the season was fairly good for buckwheat and there was little difficulty in getting the crop threshed. In Pennsylvania a few fields will not be harvested because of damage by deer and a few fields were caught by an early snow. In Wisconsin, very dry weather in late summer and fall restricted yields per acre.

RICE: With the bulk of the rice crop harvested, particularly in the Southern area, a new record production of over 80 million bushels is now indicated. Harvesting returns support higher yields per acre than were forecast earlier in Arkansas and Louisiana. On a record acreage this year, the yield is 46.5 bushels per acre, compared with 47.3 last year and the average of 46.9 bushels per acre.

In Arkansas, conditions were ideal for harvesting and progress was limited only by drier and storage facilities. Most of the acreage was harvested by November 1. Some late fields were damaged by killing frost about October 18-19. Yields were improved by ideal harvesting conditions and negligible harvesting loss. In Louisiana also, yields of late harvested rice were better than indicated earlier, as damage from salt water intrusions was largely limited to early rice. The Texas rice harvest was nearing completion by November 1 and harvesting returns supported earlier yield prospects.

The season in California was mostly too cool for rice and progress of the crop has been retarded. Both yields and quality of the grain are below average, because of poor filling, high moisture content, and harvesting of immature rice. Harvest is about 3 weeks late and the final outturn depends upon favorable operating conditions in November.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of all sorghums for grain is estimated at 128,442,000 bushels, up slightly from last month, 34 percent above last year's production and the second largest crop of record.

Sorghum grain production in Texas, where over half of the United States crop is usually produced, is estimated at 77,764,000 bushels, up 14 percent from last year. Kansas production of 25,628,000 bushels this year compares with only 10,933,000 for 1947. Yields in the major producing States of Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma are bearing out earlier expectations while several of the minor producing States are up from last month.

The United States yield of sorghum for grain is estimated at 18.0 bushels per acre compared with 17.1 in 1947 and the average of 15.7 bushels. Harvest of combine types was largely completed in Texas and Oklahoma and was well advanced in Kansas and Colorado by November 1. Favorable weather during most of the month permitted the harvesting of good quality grain with low moisture content.

BROOMCORN: A production of 28,600 tons of broomcorn (brush) is forecast as of November 1. This total is only 100 tons more than was indicated a month earlier, and compares with 32,800 tons produced in 1947, and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

Killing frosts in the western areas during the forepart of October ended the growing season of the late-planted crops. While most crops escaped frost damage because they were already at the cutting stage, quality of some of the late brush is not expected to be as good as that which was harvested earlier in the season. Favorable dry weather prevailed throughout October and harvesting was largely completed in all areas by November 1. A scarcity of labor for harvesting the crop was reported in western areas. Harvesting, seeding, and baling operations were still under way in these areas during the latter part of October.

SOYBEANS: Prospects for soybeans improved during October, assuring a record crop. November 1 prospects indicate a crop of 210,475,000 bushels, about 2 percent above the October 1 outlook. This total is 5 percent larger than the previous record crop of 201 million bushels produced in 1946, 16 percent above the 181 million bushels produced in 1947 and 56 percent above the average production.

For the country as a whole, yield prospects improved a half bushel per acre during October. Yields in all producing States were improved or unchanged from a month ago, except in Wisconsin and North Carolina, where yields were a bushel below prospects a month ago. Harvest is mostly completed in all States, but has been retarded by damp weather in some areas of the eastern Corn Belt. Record yields are being obtained in some States. About 10 percent of the crop in Illinois and Missouri was unharvested on November 1. Harvest was virtually completed in Indiana, Iowa, and completed or nearly so in most other States.

This has been a very favorable growing season for soybeans. There has been practically no frost damage and quality is reported to be very good in most areas because of the long growing season. Improved higher yielding varieties are increasing yields in areas where used.

The indicated U. S. yield per acre of 21.3 bushels is the highest of record, exceeding the previous record of 20.9 bushels in 1939. Last year the yield was relatively low, 16.3 bushels per acre, compared with an average of 18.8 bushels.

COWPEAS: With harvest practically complete in all producing areas, the average yield per acre for the United States is indicated at 6.4 bushels. Weather during the growing and harvesting seasons was generally favorable, and better than average yields are estimated in nearly all States. The yield per acre in 1947 was 5.9 bushels and the 10 year average is 5.3 bushels. Despite the high yield per acre this year, production, because of the low level of acreage, is expected to be about the same as the 1947 production, which was around three-fifths of the 10-year average.

DRY BEANS: November 1 reports from bean growers indicate a total United States production of 19 4/5 million bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned, most of which are of unusually good quality. The record high crop of 21 million bags was made in 1943 on a much larger acreage. This year's crop easily ranks second, being more than three-fourths million bags larger than any other previous crop. Little more than 17 million bags were harvested in 1947 and the 10-year average is only 16 3/4 million. Ten years ago, even a 15 million bag crop was considered unusually large.

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This year there was very little loss from frosts or from bad weather during harvest. Harvesting weather generally was good to almost ideal. Except in Montana and New Mexico, yields are higher than expected a month ago. The proportion of damaged and discolored beans is reported to be much lower than usual.

In the Northeastern or Great Lakes bean region, which produces mainly pea (navy) and Red kidney beans, this year's crop is expected to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bags. This would be well above average and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bags more than in 1947 when the Michigan crop was not much over 3 million.

The Northwest or Great Northern bean region has a crop that approaches the 6 million bag level--much above that of 1947 and a half larger than the 10-year average.

In the Southwestern Pinto bean region this year's indicated crop of well under 3 million bags is less than that of 1947. Dry land beans, especially in New Mexico, lacked sufficient rainfall in the later months.

In California the production of Limas is near average and last year, while the total of "other" kinds is nearly one third of a million bags above the 10-year average.

PEANUTS: Peanut production from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 2,288 million pounds, a record high total. This is 5 percent larger than last year's crop of 2,188 million pounds and 9 percent larger than the 1943-47 average of 2,105 million pounds. Production has been above the 2-billion pound mark each year since 1942. Changes from a month ago are minor, with increases in the Virginia-Carolina area slightly more than offset by lower totals for the Southwestern area.

Although heavy rains delayed harvesting of peanuts in much of the Virginia - North Carolina area for 10 days during the early part of October, digging was practically completed by November 1. The delay in digging was beneficial as the nuts continued to fill out during this period. Bag weights of some early harvested fields are light but, on the whole, shells are well filled and the crop should weigh out average or better.

In the Southeastern area, weather was generally favorable for digging and curing of peanuts. Digging had been completed and the bulk of the crop had been threshed by November 1. Marketing was unusually heavy during October. Prospective production is slightly larger than the October 1 estimate.

Continued dry weather in the Southwestern area reduced production prospects further in Texas and Oklahoma. The November 1 estimate of 449 million pounds is about 13 percent below last year's production. Most of the crop had been dug by November 1.

TOBACCO: The November 1 estimate of production of all tobaccos is 1,872 million pounds, about 3 percent above the forecast a month earlier but 11 percent below the crop of last year.

The flue-cured crop is indicated at 1,066 million pounds, compared with last year's 1,317 million pounds. Even though production is sharply down this year, the reduction was brought about entirely by lower acreages. The average yield per acre is about 6 percent above last year. Marketings of types 14 and 13 are completed, while type 12 markets are practically finished for the season. Most of the markets in the type 11 area are still active, but the bulk of the crop has been marketed.

Indicated production of burley tobacco for 1948 is 525 million pounds, about 41 million pounds above that of 1947. This is the result of a record average yield per acre, 1,284 pounds, and compares with 1,170 pounds last year and the previous

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record of 1256 pounds per acre harvested in 1946. Record yields per acre are indicated for Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, while Kentucky is placed at the same average yield per acre as the 1946 record. Small tobacco in the droughty sections is apparently heavier than expected and accounts largely for the increase over the estimate a month ago. Late reports on Maryland tobacco reflect somewhat lower yields than were indicated earlier. A total of 34 million pounds is estimated, which is about 11 percent below last year's production.

The November 1 production prospects for dark tobaccos improved slightly during the month. Production of dark fire-cured, estimated at 71.4 million pounds, is well below the 85.8 million pounds harvested in 1947. A decrease from last year is also shown for dark air-cured tobacco. The November 1 estimate places production at 34.9 million pounds, compared with 37.3 million in 1947.

Total production of cigar tobaccos is estimated at 140.7 million pounds, practically unchanged from October 1, increases in binders being almost offset by a decrease in New England shade grown wrappers. Production of cigar tobaccos by classes give fillers 68.2 million pounds, binders 58.4 million pounds and wrappers 14.0 million pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1948 sugar beet crop of 9,942,000 tons is estimated from yield prospects reported as of November 1. This estimate is 20 percent less than the record crop of 12,504,000 tons made in 1947 but two percent above the 1937-46 average crop of 9,771,000 tons. The smaller crop this year than last stems from a 14 percent reduction in acreage and a smaller over-all average yield per acre.

As harvest of the sugar beet crop moves into its final stages, the evidence indicates higher yields than were estimated in October in Michigan and Colorado. On the other hand, in several States, notably Nebraska, Montana, Idaho and Utah, yields failed to meet earlier expectation, and in other States registered no change.

In general, better-than-average progress has been made in getting the sugar beet crop harvested, owing mainly to favorable autumn weather. Contributing also to more rapid harvest has been the increasing use of mechanical beet harvesters, especially in Michigan, Colorado, and California.

The first forecast of sugar production will be published in December, when preliminary factory reports become available. Sugar content of beets is reported low in California, Idaho and Wyoming.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,191,000 tons on the basis of November 1 conditions. This represents no change from the October 1 forecast and compares with last year's low production of 5,437,000 tons.

Harvest in Louisiana got under way about the usual time and the labor supply is thought to be adequate considering available harvesting equipment. Cool weather bordering on frost on October 18 was favorable in building up sucrose content, which was running low in the early receipts of cane at mills.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: A small crop of both sugarcane and sorgo sirup is in prospect this year. November 1 conditions indicate 17,985,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup, compared with 20,270,000 gallons last year. Sorgo sirup is forecast at 8,393,000 gallons, against 9,885,000 gallons in 1947. This year's small crop of both sirup crops result entirely from acreage decreases, as yield per acre is expected to be well above last year.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: Completion of harvest shows the 1948 apple crop totaling 90,233,000 bushels, which is 6 million bushels less than estimated on October 1. This is only four-fifths of the 1947 crop of 113,041,000 bushels and compares with the 10-year average of 115,058,000 bushels. About half of the reduction was in the Eastern States and about half in the Western States, and was due to apples not making expected sizes. Production is now indicated to be about three-fourths of last year in the West, two-thirds of last year in the Midwest, and about three-fourths of last year in the North Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic States production is about two-fifths greater than the short 1947 crop but only three-fourths of average.

The Washington crop of 26,390,00 bushels is about four-fifths as large as last year and 4 percent below average. As apple picking progressed during October, Washington growers were surprised at the low yields per tree. The short growing season produced smaller sizes than expected and the set was light on the inside branches. In a few localities early October winds caused some loss. Quality is reported better than a year ago. The Oregon crop is about 9 percent below last year. In the Hood River Valley, Hewtowns, Ortleys and Spitzenbergs did not size well and the pack out will be below earlier indications. The Delicious crop was quite satisfactory both as to quality and size. In California, the late varieties did not develop expected sizes. For the State, apple production is only 56 percent of last year.

Completion of harvest in the Central States shows little change from the two-thirds of an average crop estimated on October 1, except for reductions in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The crop is about three-fourths of average in Illinois, two-thirds of average in Michigan, and less than half of average in Ohio where the production is especially small in the northern and eastern counties.

In the South Atlantic Region, harvest was completed by the end of the month except by a few of the larger growers who still had a few late apples to gather. Sizes did not hold up to earlier expectations in Virginia, and West Virginia. Production for these two States combined is about 9 percent less than estimated on October 1, and 22 percent below average. Yorks turned out well, but Winesaps were disappointing, and Staymans were much below mid-summer estimates. Reports indicate that a larger percentage than usual of the crop has been sold to truckers and processors and that a smaller percentage has been packed.

In the North Atlantic area, rains needed for sizing did not materialize and the estimate is down 7 percent from October 1. All States except Maine show a decline. Production is below average in all North Atlantic States except Maine and Vermont. For New England, the McIntosh, Cortland and Wealthy crops are about the same size as last year but the Baldwin crop is much shorter. New York has about three-fourths of an average-sized crop, Pennsylvania a little over half, and New Jersey less than half of average.

PEARS: The total pear crop is estimated at 26,130,000 bushels, 26 percent less than last year and 13 percent less than average.

Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States totaled 14,284,000 bushels, 27 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average. The Bartlett crops are down from last year by about a third in Washington and California and about a tenth in Oregon. The Pacific Coast fall and winter pear crop is placed at 5,999,000 bushels, 24 percent less than last year but 3 percent above average. Production by States is 1,775,000 bushels for Washington, 2,932,000 bushels for

Oregon and 1,392,000 bushels for California. These estimates compared with last year are 17 percent less for Washington, 22 percent less for Oregon and 37 percent less for California. Pear harvest is complete in the West except for a few Winter Nellis in California.

For the States other than Pacific Coast States, pear production totaled 5,307,000 bushels, 23 percent less than last year and 32 percent less than average. Harvest is completed except for some late Kieffers.

GRAPES: The 1948 crop is estimated at 2,935,100 tons, 4 percent below last season but 9 percent above the 1937-46 average.

Production in California is estimated at 2,750,000 tons, 4 percent smaller than last season's crop but 10 percent above average. Of the California production, output of wine varieties is placed at 609,000 tons, compared with 517,000 tons last year; table varieties, 583,000 tons compared with 620,000 tons; and raisin varieties, 1,558,000 tons compared with 1,735,000 tons last year. Shipment of Tokay grapes to fresh markets was about finished by November 1, which is somewhat later than usual. A considerable tonnage of Tokay grapes is expected to move to wineries. Harvest of Emperor grapes was nearly completed by November 1 and most of the remaining shipments will move from storage. There was some slight rain damage to raisins during October, but most of the crop was under cover at the time of the rains.

Washington harvested a record-large crop of 24,000 tons, 12 percent larger than last season and nearly double the 10-year average. Total production in the Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan) was smaller than last year and below average. In most areas of these States quality was good, including a high sugar content. Harvest was completed by November 1.

CITRUS: Production of early and midseason oranges is forecast at a record of 56.2 million boxes, 4 percent more than the 1947-48 crop and 2 percent more than the previous record in 1946-47. The Valencia orange crop in Florida, Texas and Arizona is forecast at a total of 32.4 million boxes -- 9 percent above last season and 26 percent above 1946-47. New-crop California Valencias will be estimated for the first time on December 1. Florida tangerines are indicated at 4 million boxes, the same as last season and 700,000 boxes less than in 1946-47. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 54.8 million boxes, 9 percent less than last season and 5 percent less than the 1946-47 crop. Prospective production of California lemons is 13.5 million boxes, compared with 12.9 million boxes last season and 13.8 million boxes in 1946-47.

Florida citrus areas need moisture, as very little rain has fallen since mid-October. Fruit is maturing earlier than usual and quality is excellent. Early and midseason varieties of oranges are estimated at 34 million boxes and Valencias at 30 million boxes, each about 10 percent more than last season. Grapefruit production, at 31 million boxes, is 6 percent less than last season. By the end of October, 3 million boxes of oranges, 3.3 million boxes of grapefruit and 75,000 boxes of tangerines had moved to markets or processors, compared with 1.2 million boxes of oranges, 1.9 million boxes of grapefruit and practically no tangerines to the same date last year. Processors started operating earlier than usual this season and by November 1 had used 850,000 boxes of oranges and 900,000 boxes of grapefruit, compared with 340,000 boxes of oranges and 320,000 boxes of grapefruit to the same date last year.

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Texas citrus groves are in good condition. Rainfall was ample during October and temperatures were favorable for maturity of fruit. Each kind of citrus fruit has prospects for a smaller crop than last season and the 1946-47 season. Harvest was well under way the latter part of October and shipments up to the first of November were substantially higher than last year. Rail movement was only slightly higher, but truck shipments were more than double last year to the same date. Harvest of the 1948-49 lemon crop was general by November 1, but movement to the same date was less than a fourth as large as last year. Supplies are expected to continue lighter than last season until the late-bloom fruit is ready for harvest about March 1949.

Arizona citrus prospects are not favorable. Irrigation water continued short and some growers are giving their orange trees the available water to the neglect of grapefruit trees. Lemon trees and fruit are both in poor condition. The set is generally light because of freezes last winter.

California citrus fruits had generally satisfactory growing conditions during October, although the weather was very dry in the southern counties. Fruit is small for this time of year. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 18.6 million boxes, compared with 18.9 million boxes last season and 19.7 million in 1946-47. Old-crop Valencia oranges are practically all harvested, although a light movement will probably continue through November. The first estimate of new-crop Valencias will be made December 1. Valencias in the southern counties where most of the crop is grown are again of very small sizes. California grapefruit have prospects for about average-size crops.

PECANS: The 1948 pecan crop is now estimated at 162,722,000 pounds, still a record-large production but 7 million pounds less than the October 1 forecast. The estimate is down 3 million pounds in Georgia and $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in Oklahoma, but is up nearly half a million in Florida. The 1947 crop totaled 118,639,000 pounds and the 10-year average is 109,476,000 pounds. In many areas in the pecan belt a larger percentage of the nuts are not filling than was anticipated earlier in the season. Scab has reduced the quality, especially on Schley, Moneymaker and Success varieties. A considerable quantity of pecans may be unharvested because of low quality and low prices. In Oklahoma, shedding has been very heavy in many Native pecan groves.

Improved varieties total 77,724,000 pounds this year compared with 44,870,000 pounds last year. Seedlings total 84,998,000 pounds this year compared with 73,762,000 pounds last year. In 1947, Oklahoma had a record-large crop of Seedlings and Texas a short crop. This year Texas has a large crop and Oklahoma a short one.

CRANBERRIES: The 1948 cranberry crop is now estimated at 922,500 barrels, 5 percent larger than the previous record-large crop of 1937. Production in 1947 was 790,200 barrels and the 1937-46 average is 673,940 barrels.

The Massachusetts crop is estimated at 575,000 barrels, 6 percent larger than reported on October 1, 19 percent above last year and 29 percent above average. October weather was favorable for the completion of harvest. The quality of this year's crop was somewhat better than last season. Production in New Jersey is estimated at 67,000 barrels, 18 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. The New Jersey crop was reduced considerably as a result of sun-scald. The Wisconsin crop is estimated at 225,000 barrels, 40 percent above the previous record-large crop of 1947 and twice the 1937-46 average. Growing conditions were unusually favorable in that State this season. Acreage has increased in the past few years.

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In Washington and Oregon production is now estimated to total 55,500 barrels, 11 percent smaller than last year but 52 percent above average. Harvest was practically over by November 1.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Production of California figs is indicated to be somewhat smaller than the crop of last season. Harvest was later than usual this year. Reports indicate that the tonnage of Kadotas canned will be less than anticipated a month ago because of interior moulds which developed in the later crop Kadotas. Condition of the olive crop is well above last year and above average. In many localities the fruit set is heavy. A good crop is in prospect, but sizes are very small on many of the heavier loaded trees.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS: Walnut production for California and Oregon is now estimated at 69,900 tons, 1,600 tons less than estimated on October 1. The total compared with 64,600 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 64,060 tons.

Production of California walnuts is estimated at 61,000 tons, 2 percent smaller than reported on October 1 but 3 percent above last season and 5 percent above average. The excessive heat of late September damaged the crop in the southern counties more than was indicated a month ago. Losses, however, are expected to be limited mostly to quality rather than to total tonnage. The Oregon crop is estimated at 8,900 tons, 600 tons smaller than a month ago but still equal to the record crop of 1946. Production in 1947 was 5,600 tons and the average is 5,690 tons. Tonnage from the 1948 crop is not turning out as heavy as expected because of the large percentage of shriveled kernels, especially from the first picking. A considerable quantity remained for harvest on November 1 and it may be that some tonnage of the walnuts will not be harvested.

California almond production is estimated at 29,600 tons, the same as reported on October 1. The total is slightly above last year's production and 44 percent above average. The crop is very irregular and is exceedingly light in some areas, particularly in San Luis Obispo County.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,540 tons, compared with the 1947 record-large crop of 8,800 tons and the average of 4,945 tons. In Washington, harvest was about completed on November 1. In Oregon, however, some filberts are still in the orchards. Harvest of the crop is unusually late. Filberts are better than average in size but there are more blanks than usual. Growers are experiencing a delay at the dryers, which are overloaded with the large walnut crop which matured earlier than expected. It is probable that some tonnage of filberts will be left in the orchards.

POTATOES: The potato crop is estimated at 431,401,000 bushels, compared with production of 384,407,000 bushels in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 392,143,000 bushels. This production has been exceeded only by the record crop of 484,174,000-bushel in 1946 and the 458,887,000 bushels produced in 1943. The estimated yield of 204 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record high by 18 bushels. As harvest nears completion, freeze losses have been unusually light. The late crop generally has yielded well above preharvest expectations.

In the New England States, digging was completed during October, with relatively little loss from freeze damage. Throughout New England, tubers are of good size and of good to excellent quality. Harvest on Long Island is almost

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complete, with yields of late varieties running unusually high. In upstate New York, most of the crop had been dug by November 1. In Pennsylvania, yields were exceptionally high and quality very good.

The dry fall and late frosts were very favorable for maturing and harvesting potatoes in the central part of the United States. Blight and wet weather during the growing season caused abandonment of a small acreage in the Red River Valley.

Yields of dry-land potatoes in the Nebraska Panhandle were unusually high. In this area, damage was light from a freeze which occurred when about 10 percent of the acreage remained to be dug. In Montana, October weather was ideal for the completion of harvest. In Idaho, killing frosts generally did not come until after the middle of October, and tubers sized exceptionally well. Harvest in that State is practically complete with frost damage very light. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado, record yields of unusually good quality potatoes have been harvested. In this area, the weather remained favorable longer than usual, and growers were able to dig the crop without losses from freezes, despite a delay in digging. Harvest of the Utah crop is nearly done. October was ideal for potato harvest in Washington. In central Oregon and the Klamath Basin, harvest of the late crop is over; however, in western Oregon digging was not completed by November 1. In California, harvest is generally complete except for the late acreage in the San Joaquin and Perris Valleys, which comprise roughly one-fourth of the late acreage in the State. Harvest in those areas is expected to commence about mid-November. In the Tulare area of California, losses from the late October freezes were light.

Production in the 8 intermediate States is estimated at 34,903,000 bushels, compared with 33,427,000 bushels in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 32,682,000 bushels. Production of 64,446,000 bushels estimated for the 12 early States exceeds the 1947 crop by 8 percent and is 17 percent above average.

SWEETPOTATOES: The sweetpotato estimate of 52,409,000 bushels for the United States is about the same as the October 1 estimate of the crop. Production in 1947 was 57,178,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average was 64,866,000 bushels.

Most of the New Jersey crop had been dug by November 1. Scattered showers in the first week of October caused marked improvement in yields, especially in the Swedesboro section of New Jersey. Production for the South Atlantic States is slightly lower than estimated a month ago. Digging of the commercial crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia has been delayed, but was general about November 1. Harvest of the North Carolina crop was delayed somewhat by heavy rains in the first part of October, but by November 1 growers had made good progress with this operation. Digging is under way in most sections of Georgia. Florida growers have made satisfactory progress with harvest, but the crop is not yielding up to pre-harvest expectations.

The decline in the crop estimated for the South Central States reflects lower yields for Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas than were expected a month ago. Digging is nearing completion for the Kentucky crop, which was reduced by dry weather during late summer. In Alabama, most of the commercial crop has been harvested, but much of the farm crop remains to be dug. Yields of some late plantings in Arkansas were reduced by dry weather. Digging of the Louisiana crop was active during October, with heavy supplies going into storage. Yields in Texas have been disappointing following below-normal rainfall throughout the growing season. Harvest continues in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

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PASTURES: Farm pastures furnished livestock less feed than usual in October this year, as dry weather in many sections continued and mid-month frosts nipped late growths further south than usual. On November 1, the condition of pastures for the country as a whole averaged 70 percent of normal, the lowest since 1939 and 3 points under the 10-year average. Fall grazing, however, was much better than in 1934, 1936, and 1939. Comparatively open weather in October favored full utilization of meadow aftermath, stubble and stalk fields. Wheat pastures furnished livestock comparatively little feed during October but recent rains are expected to stimulate growth over much of the southern Plains area. The November 1 condition of ranges in the 17 Western range States averaged the lowest since 1939, although a considerable supply of dry cured feed was available in Great Plains and northern Pacific Coast States.

In the northeastern portion of the country, a dry fall resulted in scanty pasture feed, and livestock are now mostly shifted to winter rations. The dry weather also has resulted in a shortage of stock water in parts of this territory, but this situation has been helped by recent rains. In Maryland and a tier of States southward through Alabama, pastures on November 1 were considerably better than average for this season of the year. In Georgia and Alabama, weather favored the seeding of winter pasture crops to a greater extent than a year ago. In Florida, pastures improved in the southern part of the State as water in flooded areas drained away, but in the northern portions pastures were held back by dry weather.

In the eastern Corn Belt, pastures ranged mostly from fair to good with November 1 condition somewhat above average. In Wisconsin and much of Michigan and Minnesota, however, the dry weather of recent months continued through most of October. Pasture feed was practically negligible. In Iowa, November 1 pasture condition was well below average, but not much different from a year ago. In North Dakota, pastures were about average, and in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, moderately above average.

Most of Kentucky and Tennessee suffered severely from dry weather during October with pasture feed generally very short on November 1. In Missouri, pasture conditions ranged from very poor in the north central and southeastern areas to very good in the northeast with the State about average. In Arkansas, pastures were likewise variable, but better than on November 1 a year ago or average for the date. In Louisiana, pasture condition was much below average. In Texas, dry weather during October resulted in a critical shortage of pasture and range feed in most of the eastern half and some central sections of the State. Some improvement was noted during the month, however, in south Texas, the western Plateau, and the Low Rolling Plains. Wheat pasture prospects in the Panhandle area of Texas, western Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas were much improved by recent rains, but to November 1 fall sown grains furnished relatively little feed for livestock.

In New Mexico and Arizona, pasture and range conditions were poor due to extended dry weather, and prospects for winter grazing are not good. In Utah and Nevada, dry weather has resulted in a shortage of feed from pastures and ranges with reported conditions on November 1 this year at or near the lowest since 1934. Pastures and ranges were likewise very poor in large sections of Wyoming and eastern Colorado. On the other hand, in much of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, pasture and range feed was ample to abundant. In Washington and Oregon, the condition of pastures was the second highest for November 1 in fifteen years of record. In the northern coastal areas of California substantial rains have started new growth of green feed, but in the central and southern areas dry weather has prevailed.

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in October this year is estimated at 8.8 billion pounds, about 1 percent below a year ago and the smallest for the month since 1943. Production per cow continued at record high levels, but the total output of milk was limited by the smaller number of cows now on farms. Less than the usual amount of fall pasture feed was available to milk cows in many important dairy areas, but abundant supplies of farm-grown grains and lower prices for purchased feeds favored liberal supplementary feeding. Milk production per capita in October this year averaged 1.92 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in a 19-year record and about 6 percent below the October average for the 1937-46 period. In the first 10 months of 1948, milk production on farms totaled 100.9 billion pounds compared with 103.3 billion pounds for the same period a year ago, and a 1937-46 average of 97.5 billion pounds.

On November 1 this year, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters at 13.24 pounds, established a new high for the date. This was about 2 percent above last year's previous high of 13.54 pounds and about 10 percent above the 1937-46 average of 12.53 pounds for November 1. Production per cow was at a high level for the date in all parts of the country. Figures for the major groups of States ranged from 7 to 13 percent above average. Among individual States, record high November 1 milk production per cow figures were established in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Washington. In Ohio, the previous high record was equaled and in a number of other States milk production per cow approached the highest in the 24 year period for which these data are available.

Cows milked on November 1 averaged 69.6 percent of all milk cows in crop reporters' herds compared with 68.1 percent a year ago. Since 1945, the percentage of cows milked at this time of the year has been gradually increasing, but the figure in 1948 is still lower than for any November 1, in the 1935-41 period. In the North Atlantic States, the percentage milked was considerably below the 10-year average, in the North Central and South Central States slightly below average, in the South Atlantic region slightly above average, and in the Western States considerably above average.

Wisconsin, with 1,003 million pounds in October, continued to lead all States in farm production of milk. This year, however, the State's production was the smallest for the month in four years due, in part, to drought conditions. In Minnesota, the second ranking State, October production totaled 495 million pounds, a little above a year ago but 12 percent below the record figure for the month established in 1938. Other leading States among the 23 for which monthly milk production estimates are available include California with 444 million pounds, Iowa with 436 million pounds, and Pennsylvania with 433 million pounds. New high milk production records for October were established in several East Coast States including Virginia, North Carolina, and New Jersey. On the other hand, in some interior States where milk cow numbers have been materially reduced, milk production on farms in October was the smallest on record. These included North Dakota and Oklahoma where records cover 19 years and Montana where data are available for 17 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1948

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms Selected States 1/

State	Oct. : average : 1937-46	Oct. : 1947	Sept. : 1948	Oct. : 1948	State	Oct. : average : 1937-46	Oct. : 1947	Sept. : 1948	Oct. : 1948
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	79	84	83	85	Va.	139	170	189	176
Pa.	385	435	446	433	N.C.	116	129	138	131
Ohio	383	438	452	428	S.C.	47	47	50	46
Ind.	278	301	312	295	Tenn.	162	176	210	178
Ill.	405	400	435	414	Okla.	181	171	181	154
Mich.	398	429	436	413	Mont.	53	46	48	45
Wis.	925	1,021	1,090	1,003	Idaho	99	96	98	95
Minn.	521	487	495	495	Utah	47	48	49	42
Iowa	469	447	451	436	Wash.	156	156	163	159
Mo.	294	334	365	338	Oreg.	104	103	104	96
N. Dak.	126	125	138	118	Calif.	393	455	455	444
Kans.	214	188	208	190	Other States				
					U.S.	8,552	8,845	9,160	8,774

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,534,000,000 eggs in October — 3 percent more than in October last year and 34 percent above the 1937-46 average. Layers have continued their high production rate and the 5 percent increase in rate of lay more than offset the decrease in number of layers. Egg production was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic, where a decrease of 3 percent occurred. Increases were 6 percent in the West North Central States, 4 percent in the South Central and Western, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Production in the South Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and Western States was the largest of record for the month. Total egg production during the first 10 months of this year was 37,913,000,000 — 1 percent less than during the same period last year but 15 percent above average. The 10 month's production was 4 percent above last year in the Western States, about the same as last year in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, and down 1, 3, and 4 percent respectively in the West North Central, South Central and South Atlantic States.

Production per layer in October was 10.3 eggs, compared with 9.8 last year and an average of 8.2. The rate was the highest of record for the month in all regions except the North Atlantic where it was 1 percent below last year's record rate. Increases ranged from 3 percent in the East North Central and Western States to 9 percent in the West North Central States. The average United States rate of lay during the first 10 months of this year was 14.3 eggs, compared with 14.0 eggs in the comparable period last year and the average of 12.9 eggs for these months.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 343,068,000 layers in October — 2 percent less than in October last year but 7 percent above average. All regions of the country had fewer layers this year than last, except the West which had 1 percent more. Numbers of layers increased 11 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year, compared with an increase of 9 percent last year and an average increase of 10 percent.

Potential layers (hen and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 471,210,000 birds — 3 percent below last year and 2 percent below the 1937-46 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Decreases in holdings on November 1 were 6 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in both the North Atlantic and South Central States. In the Western States the number of potential layers on November 1 was slightly above last year's number. The seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 for the United States was 7 percent, compared with 8 percent last year and with the 1937-46 average decrease of 6 percent.

There were 109,867,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 11 percent less than a year ago. In both the North Atlantic and Western regions the decrease in non-laying pullets was less than 1 percent. Decreases in the other regions were 20 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and 5 percent in the South Central. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 39 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 37 percent last year and an average decrease of 29 percent.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/

(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1937-46	63,076	97,286	138,794	44,233	95,249	43,360	481,998
1947	69,351	98,094	144,594	45,572	89,317	41,280	438,138
1948	67,707	95,417	135,226	43,992	87,514	41,354	471,210

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Av. 1937-46	17,823	23,960	47,730	12,860	26,939	11,772	146,085
1947	14,463	24,966	42,501	12,215	22,070	7,925	124,140
1948	14,453	21,416	34,085	11,125	20,938	7,850	109,367

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 54.7 cents per dozen, which compares with last year's record price of 55.3 cents. The seasonal increase in egg prices from mid-September to mid-October was 3.3 cents per dozen, compared with last year's increase of 2.3 cents and the 1937-46 average increase of 3.0 cents. Markets generally were firm on fresh eggs and demand was active. Net reductions in storage stocks were about 75 percent heavier than for October 1 last year.

Chicken prices on October 15 averaged 29.9 cents per pound live weight. This compares with 26.6 cents a year ago and with the September 15 price of 31.9 cents. Live poultry markets were weak and prices declined on all classes, with fryer sizes in weakest position.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 42.7 cents per pound live weight, the highest price of record for the month, compared with 34.7 cents a year ago and an average of 34.0 cents. Markets were weak and declining early in October, but strengthened during the month and closed firm. Dressed turkey markets recovered and prices generally moved upward, following sharp declines mainly on young toms early in the month.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.63 per hundred pounds, a drop of over a dollar per hundred pounds from the \$4.71 a year ago. Feed prices have been dropping sharply since mid-April. The decline from September 15 to October 15 was 25 cents per one hundred pounds.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.5	40.0	33.0	531	400	297
N.H.	41.6	44.0	39.0	570	528	429
Vt.	38.6	40.0	42.0	2,566	1,920	2,100
Mass.	41.6	46.0	42.0	1,707	1,702	1,554
R.I.	38.2	44.0	38.0	328	352	304
Conn.	40.8	48.0	40.0	1,996	2,304	1,960
N.Y.	36.1	32.5	40.0	24,427	20,215	27,360
N.J.	39.0	43.0	48.0	7,441	7,740	9,264
Pa.	40.8	42.5	46.0	54,459	57,460	65,320
Ohio	47.1	41.0	58.0	162,830	138,826	212,106
Ind.	46.5	43.0	60.0	198,713	191,135	280,020
Ill.	49.2	39.5	61.0	409,031	343,492	551,684
Mich.	34.7	27.5	39.0	56,752	44,165	67,002
Wis.	40.2	42.0	46.0	98,158	105,840	117,070
Minn.	40.5	36.5	52.0	201,234	191,041	264,004
Iowa	51.6	32.0	61.0	525,879	331,360	656,909
Mo.	30.5	24.5	45.0	130,486	98,441	200,700
N.Dak.	21.1	20.5	27.0	23,521	24,374	30,807
S.Dak.	22.2	19.0	35.0	75,711	75,430	129,220
Nebr.	22.6	19.5	36.0	174,293	143,130	256,320
Kans.	20.4	17.0	35.0	60,072	40,443	80,780
Del.	28.0	32.5	31.0	3,936	4,550	4,650
Md.	34.7	36.0	39.0	16,580	16,416	18,486
Va.	27.8	38.0	41.5	35,959	42,940	49,219
W.Va.	31.4	41.0	44.0	11,852	12,546	13,200
N.C.	21.8	30.5	33.0	50,787	65,209	76,197
S.C.	15.5	20.0	20.0	24,839	26,080	28,920
Ga.	11.9	15.0	16.0	45,281	48,075	50,256
Fla.	10.4	12.5	12.0	7,515	8,638	8,376
Ky.	28.2	35.0	41.0	70,119	76,265	98,277
Tenn.	25.3	29.0	33.0	63,792	63,481	75,834
Ala.	13.9	15.5	21.0	44,175	42,842	57,456
Miss.	16.2	16.5	24.0	44,468	37,191	52,464
Ark.	18.0	17.0	28.0	34,027	22,525	34,888
La.	15.8	14.5	18.5	21,503	13,920	16,872
Okla.	17.4	18.0	26.0	29,055	22,896	34,736
Tex.	16.0	16.5	16.5	70,422	48,592	46,167
Mont.	15.5	18.0	19.0	2,827	2,988	3,306
Idaho	43.6	45.0	46.0	1,781	1,125	1,150
Wyo.	13.6	19.0	16.5	1,653	1,235	1,155
Colo.	15.2	23.0	24.0	13,378	13,984	15,312
N.Mex.	14.0	13.5	13.5	2,558	1,904	1,998
Ariz.	10.5	11.0	12.0	361	352	384
Utah	28.7	38.0	33.0	698	950	792
Nev.	31.4	32.0	31.0	87	64	62
Wash.	41.2	53.0	53.0	1,082	795	954
Oreg.	33.2	41.0	36.0	1,692	1,107	1,044
Calif.	32.2	32.0	33.0	2,397	1,984	2,145
U.S.	31.4	28.6	42.7	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,649,510

1/Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

:		Yield per acre		:		Production	
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary	
:	1937-46	:	1947	:	1937-46	:	1947
:	:	:	1948	:	:	:	1948
Bushels				Thousand bushels			
Ind.	1/ 27.1	26.0	32.0	1/ 50	26	32	
Ill.	27.8	24.0	33.0	44	24	33	
Iowa	22.4	16.0	19.5	71	16	20	
Mo.	19.2	16.0	23.0	1,151	608	1,035	
N.D.	1/ 14.2	15.0	16.0	1/ 65	75	80	
S.D.	10.8	9.0	15.0	1,226	162	300	
Nebr.	15.2	15.0	22.5	2,242	660	1,170	
Kans.	14.3	14.5	22.5	10,310	10,033	25,628	
Ala.	--	20.0	22.0	--	760	990	
Ark.	14.9	15.5	21.0	148	155	168	
La.	15.8	16.0	17.5	22	16	18	
Okla.	11.7	11.0	16.0	8,921	5,181	8,512	
Texas	16.6	18.0	16.5	55,552	68,313	77,764	
Colo.	11.8	15.0	16.0	2,028	2,400	2,608	
N.Mex.	12.7	10.6	15.0	2,816	1,488	3,450	
Ariz.	33.1	41.0	40.0	1,186	2,132	2,400	
Calif.	35.6	38.0	36.5	4,015	2,660	4,234	
U.S.	15.7	17.1	18.0	99,701	95,609	128,442	
1/ Short-time average.							

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre				Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary	
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
Maine	15.8	17.0	20.0	113	136	120	
Vt.	19.0	14.0	—	19	14	—	
N.Y.	17.2	13.5	18.5	2,302	1,526	1,887	
Pa.	18.8	15.5	21.0	2,284	1,038	1,974	
Ohio	17.6	15.5	19.0	260	651	323	
Ind.	13.8	14.0	15.0	139	252	135	
Ill.	15.3	13.0	17.0	79	208	68	
Mich.	15.2	13.0	14.5	400	741	304	
Wis.	14.4	15.0	14.0	236	330	308	
Minn.	13.3	12.0	14.0	414	648	476	
Iowa	15.3	12.0	—	62	120	—	
Mo.	11.4	11.0	—	11	22	—	
N.D.	12.4	15.0	16.0	59	105	112	
S.D.	11.6	11.0	16.0	37	88	128	
Md.	20.2	15.5	22.0	107	73	110	
Va.	15.6	16.0	18.5	121	96	111	
W.Va.	13.4	17.5	18.5	219	140	130	
N.C.	15.2	17.0	—	64	51	—	
Ky.	12.2	15.0	—	27	30	—	
Tenn.	14.3	14.5	16.5	60	160	198	
U.S.	16.9	14.2	18.0	7,022	7,334	6,384	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BROOMCORN

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1947	Preliminary: 1948	Average	Preliminary
	1937-46			1937-46	1948
		Pounds		Tons	
Ill.	548	490	600	6,150	1,500
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,300
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	8,100
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	2,400
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,600
N. Mex.	242	200	310	6,730	5,700
U.S.	308	290	309	42,690	28,600

RICE

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1947	Preliminary: 1948	Average	Preliminary
	1937-46			1937-46	1948
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ark.	49.8	46.0	51.0	11,667	19,023
La.	39.4	35.0	38.0	21,403	23,750
Texas	47.1	50.0	46.0	15,588	23,092
Calif.	66.4	76.0	64.0	11,802	14,272
U.S.	46.9	47.3	46.5	60,460	80,137

PASTURE

Condition November 1				Condition November 1			
State	Average	1947	1948	State	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46				1937-46		
		Percent				Percent	
Maine	76	60	54	W. Va.	73	73	83
N. H.	78	55	61	N. C.	70	83	78
Vt.	80	60	65	S. C.	63	78	75
Mass.	77	53	61	Ga.	66	74	74
R. I.	79	58	57	Fla.	74	68	73
Conn.	73	68	50	Ky.	66	78	54
N. Y.	76	65	67	Tenn.	62	63	60
N. J.	69	56	58	Ala.	66	64	71
Pa.	73	64	73	Miss.	69	64	75
Ohio	71	84	80	Ark.	64	62	70
Ind.	70	82	76	La.	75	60	61
Ill.	76	76	80	Okla.	65	62	66
Mich.	73	78	62	Tex.	70	54	52
Wis.	74	79	43	Mont.	82	91	83
Minn.	71	74	58	Idaho	84	95	88
Iowa	84	70	72	Wyo	83	92	69
Mo.	67	68	70	Colo.	76	92	69
N. Dak	69	81	69	N. Mex.	75	58	64
S. Dak	70	80	78	Ariz.	81	69	69
Nebr.	66	79	72	Utah	78	92	65
Kans.	70	68	80	Nev.	86	88	80
Del.	73	72	70	Wash.	78	90	92
Md.	73	57	81	Oreg.	80	90	91
Va.	72	83	81	Calif.	77	75	73
				U. S.	73	73	70

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.

as of

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November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.4	18.5	20.0	14,843	17,575	13,160
Ind.	18.0	18.5	21.5	18,486	28,176	29,799
Ill.	21.4	18.0	24.0	55,996	65,196	77,160
Mich.	16.0	17.0	19.0	1,358	1,292	1,216
Wis.	14.5	13.0	12.0	449	338	252
Minn.	14.9	15.0	18.5	3,036	13,800	14,652
Iowa	19.8	15.0	22.5	23,406	26,310	31,972
Mo.	14.2	12.0	20.5	5,608	9,900	14,760
Kans.	10.6	8.5	15.0	1,285	1,887	2,715
Va.	14.3	15.0	16.5	902	1,425	1,650
N.C.	11.5	15.0	13.0	2,333	3,915	3,601
Ky.	14.0	17.5	17.5	729	1,908	2,065
Tenn.	11.5	15.5	19.0	447	930	1,140
Miss.	11.3	14.0	18.0	885	1,330	1,890
Ark.	14.0	12.0	19.5	2,296	3,396	4,816
Other States	13.2	13.1	16.2	2,533	3,984	4,627
United States	18.8	16.3	21.3	134,642	181,362	210,475

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,012	1,100	950	79	66	66
New York	949	1,100	1,250	1,248	1,375	1,888
Michigan	856	670	900	4,515	3,129	4,284
Minnesota	556	350	600	23	4	6
Total N.E.	370	764	983	5,889	4,574	6,244
North Dakota	3/ 708	850	---	3/ 9	8	---
Nebraska	1,434	1,450	1,800	543	1,053	1,584
Montana	1,246	1,400	1,200	287	364	372
Idaho	1,563	1,520	1,800	1,941	2,341	2,448
Wyoming	1,293	1,350	1,400	944	1,444	1,414
Washington	1,082	1,200	1,500	33	48	90
Total N.W.	1,429	1,442	1,632	3,771	5,263	5,908
Colorado	562	800	720	1,717	2,563	2,268
New Mexico	317	210	285	676	273	419
Arizona	494	430	500	64	60	65
Utah	600	900	450	36	63	36
Total S.W.	471	628	577	2,496	2,964	2,788
Calif. Lima	1,358	1,406	1,500	2,187	2,095	2,175
Calif. Other	1,189	1,303	1,400	2,373	2,268	2,674
Total Calif.	1,267	1,351	1,443	4,560	4,363	4,849
United States	914	976	1,090	16,716	17,164	19,789

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,172	1,220	1,300	174,185	197,640	201,500
N.C.	1,153	1,030	1,175	306,260	310,030	360,725
Tenn.	745	800	825	6,185	4,000	3,300
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,150	1,093	1,214	486,630	511,670	565,525
S. C.	619	550	650	16,705	14,300	16,900
Ga.	700	695	710	589,938	781,180	822,180
Fla.	620	660	720	57,430	69,300	77,760
Ala.	674	630	750	271,438	291,690	351,000
Miss.	384	325	380	9,809	4,875	5,320
Total (S.E. area)	680	670	718	945,320	1,161,345	1,273,160
Ark.	368	350	450	7,507	2,800	3,600
La.	346	300	335	3,812	1,500	1,340
Okla.	478	450	475	59,836	146,250	138,700
Tex.	456	420	375	242,008	351,120	291,750
N.Mex.	1/ 1,031	950	1,100	1/ 7,006	13,300	11,000
Total (S. W. area)	458	433	409	318,770	514,970	449,390
U.S.	708	646	685	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,288,075

1/ Short-time average.

COMPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre		
	Average		Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948
		Bushels	
Indiana	6.2	7.0	6.0
Illinois	5.8	4.5	7.0
Missouri	7.0	7.0	8.0
Kansas	7.3	5.0	6.0
Virginia	6.3	7.0	7.0
North Carolina	4.8	5.0	6.0
South Carolina	4.1	4.5	5.0
Georgia	4.5	5.0	5.5
Florida	8.6	9.0	8.0
Kentucky	5.4	7.0	6.0
Tennessee	5.6	6.5	7.0
Alabama	5.4	6.0	7.0
Mississippi	5.8	6.5	8.0
Arkansas	5.4	5.0	6.5
Louisiana	4.4	5.0	5.5
Oklahoma	5.8	6.0	7.0
Texas	6.9	8.0	7.0
United States	5.3	5.9	6.4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,528	1,549	1,513	9,039	11,462	11,346
Conn.	1,334	1,271	1,252	22,079	24,280	23,907
N.Y.	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,080	810
Pa.	1,421	1,485	1,600	46,758	58,518	61,585
Ohio	1,014	1,142	1,122	24,894	21,125	22,110
Ind.	1,056	1,099	1,345	11,117	10,220	12,505
Wis.	1,450	1,479	1,429	32,420	35,930	29,571
Minn.	1,195	1,200	1,250	706	720	625
Mo.	1,018	900	1,100	6,196	4,680	5,830
Kans.	974	950	1,100	308	190	220
Md.	750	800	725	30,049	38,400	34,075
Va.	953	1,111	1,237	123,892	154,752	139,960
W.Va.	924	1,200	1,225	2,850	3,360	3,308
N.C.	999	1,145	1,219	654,807	907,181	739,790
S.C.	1,018	1,135	1,250	112,382	155,495	126,250
Ga.	953	1,178	1,100	83,145	127,142	95,605
Fla.	892	1,020	1,005	18,042	27,036	21,097
Ky.	992	1,102	1,214	366,501	385,073	403,090
Tenn.	1,036	1,215	1,357	117,382	140,500	139,635
Ala.	800	925	900	299	370	360
La.	444	415	550	184	249	165
U.S.	1,008	1,142	1,219	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,871,844

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	80	70	100	174	70	100
Ill.	58	55	65	114	55	65
Wis.	1/ 71	51	40	72	51	40
Iowa	112	80	168	348	80	163
Mo.	51	42	66	444	210	264
Kans.	43	51	47	72	102	94
Va.	67	70	30	205	140	160
W.Va.	67	75	77	155	225	231
N.C.	67	73	68	790	949	680
S.C.	50	49	56	543	441	504
Ga.	55	59	60	1,037	944	720
Ky.	65	74	70	875	962	700
Tenn.	63	62	75	1,118	930	750
Ala.	60	60	68	1,851	1,680	1,224
Miss.	71	75	90	1,675	1,875	1,440
Ark.	50	42	66	956	672	792
La.	51	35	43	167	70	86
Okla.	39	33	45	188	99	135
Tex.	50	55	40	653	330	240
U.S.	60.0	61.0	58.2	11,437	9,885	8,393

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1948

as of
November 1, 1948

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production		Preliminary 1948	Average		Preliminary 1948
		Average	1947	1937-46	1947		1937-46	1947	
		Pounds					Thousand pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured									
Indiana	35	948	1,050	1,100	283	1,100		210	220
Kentucky	35	1,001	1,100	1,200	16,921	1,200		15,950	14,400
Tennessee	35	1,006	1,050	1,150	4,549	1,150		4,830	4,370
Total One Sucker	35	1,001	1,088	1,187	21,753	1,187		20,990	18,990
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	980	1,030	1,175	15,772	1,175		13,905	12,358
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	889	925	1,050	2,762	1,050		2,405	3,570
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	984	1,054	1,167	40,286	1,167		37,300	34,898
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,420	1,485	1,600	46,227	1,600		57,618	60,800
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,083	1,250	1,300	11,015	1,300		7,500	7,410
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,133	1,454	1,561	1/57,479	1,561		65,118	68,210
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	1,569	1,600	1,700	157	1,700		160	170
Connecticut	51	1,561	1,490	1,570	12,254	1,570		13,261	12,560
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,561	1,491	1,572	12,411	1,572		13,421	12,730
Massachusetts	52	1,649	1,750	1,760	7,778	1,760		9,450	9,152
Connecticut	52	1,579	1,470	1,580	4,118	1,580		3,969	4,582
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,623	1,657	1,696	11,896	1,696		13,419	13,734
New York	53	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,350		1,080	810
Pennsylvania	53	1,562	1,500	1,570	531	1,570		900	785
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,407	1,414	1,450	1,746	1,450		1,980	1,595
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,428	1,450	1,410	16,942	1,410		15,080	11,139
Wisconsin	55	1,473	1,500	1,440	15,478	1,440		20,850	18,432
Minnesota	55	1,195	1,200	1,250	706	1,250		720	625
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,458	1,438	1,433	16,183	1,433		21,570	19,057
Georgia	56	937	700	930	167	930		70	93
Florida	56	981	700	930	429	930		140	93
Total Ga. Fla. Sun-grown	56	969	700	930	596	930		210	185
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,494	1,503	1,510	53,775	1,510		65,630	58,441
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	996	975	920	1,104	920		1,852	2,024
Connecticut	61	934	940	825	5,707	825		7,050	6,765
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	943	947	845	6,810	845		8,902	8,789
Georgia	62	1,002	1,015	1,140	702	1,140		812	912
Florida	62	1,032	1,040	1,140	2,770	1,140		3,640	4,332
Total Ga. Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,026	1,035	1,140	3,471	1,140		4,452	5,244
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	970	975	926	10,282	926		13,354	14,033
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,360	1,410	1,444	127,535	1,444		144,152	140,684
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	444	415	550	184	550		249	165
United States	All	1,008	1,142	1,219	1,664,265	1,219		2,107,763	1,871,844
1/ Includes type 45 through 1939.									

1/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1937-46	Preliminary 1948	Production		Average 1937-46	Preliminary 1948	Thousand pounds
		1947	1948			1947	1948			
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	1,080	1,200	929	1,200	91,241	119,880	104,400		
North Carolina	11	1,060	1,180	928	1,180	235,771	320,120	274,940		
Total Old Belt	11	1,065	1,185	928	1,185	327,012	440,000	379,340		
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,205	1,225	1,039	1,225	331,146	466,335	360,150		
North Carolina	13	1,125	1,260	1,044	1,260	77,160	105,750	88,200		
South Carolina	13	1,135	1,250	1,018	1,250	112,382	155,495	126,250		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,131	1,254	1,028	1,254	189,542	261,245	214,450		
Georgia	14	1,180	1,100	952	1,100	82,178	126,260	94,600		
Florida	14	1,020	975	862	975	14,705	23,253	16,672		
Alabama	14	925	900	790	900	228	370	360		
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,151	1,079	937	1,079	97,109	149,886	111,632		
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,135	1,199	985	1,199	944,809	1,317,466	1,065,572		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	975	1,100	880	1,100	15,200	13,942	12,100		
Kentucky	22	1,025	1,125	918	1,125	14,622	15,068	13,612		
Tennessee	22	1,060	1,150	974	1,150	33,460	36,040	27,715		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,049	1,142	957	1,142	48,083	51,108	41,327		
Kentucky	23	1,000	1,100	923	1,100	16,590	16,600	14,630		
Tennessee	23	1,000	1,050	946	1,050	4,234	4,000	3,150		
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,000	1,091	928	1,091	20,824	20,600	17,780		
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,000	1,050	908	1,050	540	200	210		
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	1,024	1,121	935	1,121	84,647	85,850	71,417		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	1,090	1,050	962	1,050	13,879	13,625	14,700		
Indiana	31	1,100	1,350	1,059	1,350	10,834	10,010	12,285		
Missouri	31	900	1,100	1,018	1,100	6,196	4,680	5,830		
Kansas	31	950	1,100	974	1,100	308	190	220		
Virginia	31	1,264	1,700	1,264	1,700	14,689	18,525	19,890		
West Virginia	31	1,200	1,225	924	1,225	2,850	3,360	3,308		
North Carolina	31	1,560	1,650	1,181	1,650	10,731	14,976	16,500		
Kentucky	31	1,115	1,225	1,001	1,225	302,056	323,350	347,900		
Tennessee	31	1,310	1,450	1,072	1,450	75,138	95,630	104,400		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,170	1,284	1,024	1,284	436,754	484,346	525,033		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	800	725	750	725	30,049	38,400	34,025		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,132	1,236	1,001	1,236	466,803	522,746	559,108		

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of:

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average	Production 2/		Preliminary
	1937-46	1946	1947	1948
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	686	767	930	949
New Hampshire	736	456	838	612
Vermont	626	424	799	774
Massachusetts	2,489	2,000	2,864	2,194
Rhode Island	227	129	187	143
Connecticut	1,302	1,111	1,273	824
New York	15,059	15,116	15,045	11,750
New Jersey	2,899	2,970	1,935	1,364
Pennsylvania	8,031	8,568	6,612	4,520
Total North Atlantic	32,056	31,541	30,483	23,130
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	839	682	334	382
Maryland	1,737	1,872	938	928
Virginia	10,698	12,975	5,072	8,640
West Virginia	4,242	5,075	2,820	3,036
North Carolina	1,065	1,248	768	976
Total South Atlantic	18,581	21,852	9,932	13,962
Total Eastern States	50,637	53,393	40,415	37,092
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,360	2,350	3,038	1,936
Indiana	1,452	1,174	1,489	1,018
Illinois	3,136	3,573	4,187	2,401
Michigan	7,233	7,560	6,400	4,830
Wisconsin	704	996	799	642
Minnesota	181	65	272	53
Iowa	198	124	108	131
Missouri	1,343	1,230	1,630	865
Nebraska	226	68	88	102
Kansas	668	514	755	376
Total North Central	19,501	17,654	18,766	12,354
South Central:				
Kentucky	293	278	276	250
Tennessee	355	378	396	273
Arkansas	666	677	756	626
Total South Central	1,313	1,333	1,428	1,149
Total Central States	20,814	18,987	20,194	13,503
Western States:				
Montana	276	50	238	214
Idaho	2,307	1,233	2,075	1,584
Colorado	1,501	1,100	1,568	1,395
New Mexico	746	955	620	750
Utah	466	364	505	514
Washington	27,607	32,710	33,480	26,390
Oregon	2,925	2,970	2,864	2,606
California	7,780	7,648	11,082	6,240
Total Western States	43,607	47,030	52,432	32,693
Total 35 States	115,058	119,410	113,041	90,288

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Average	Production 1/		Preliminary
		1946	1947	
	1937-46			1948
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	49	44	73	38
Conn.	56	42	48	34
N.Y.	946	693	960	384
Pa.	415	345	262	255
Ohio	368	135	229	178
Ind.	198	142	154	142
Ill.	431	270	402	330
Mich.	916	696	650	336
Mo.	266	148	216	170
Kans.	106	90	99	135
Va.	327	353	280	252
W. Va.	99	104	46	90
N.C.	202	299	298	209
S.C.	132	126	127	108
Ga.	379	396	385	385
Fla.	158	207	194	214
Ky.	193	115	134	118
Tenn.	223	120	183	86
Ala.	306	343	288	288
Miss.	342	347	350	360
Ark.	177	195	204	236
La.	187	235	207	240
Okla.	156	157	209	142
Texas	394	407	402	236
Idaho	60	64	70	61
Colo.	179	87	232	140
Utah	149	115	205	140
Wash., All	7,056	8,890	8,305	5,933
Bartlett	5,156	6,750	6,156	4,158
Other	1,900	2,140	2,149	1,775
Oreg., All	4,314	6,120	5,724	4,741
Bartlett	1,775	2,335	1,975	1,809
Other	2,539	3,785	3,749	2,932
Calif., All	11,038	12,918	14,376	10,209
Bartlett	9,663	11,168	12,334	8,917
Other	1,375	1,750	2,042	1,292
Other States 2/	300	244	--	--
U.S.	30,222	34,447	35,312	26,190

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ "Other States" totals include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAPES

State	Average	Production 1/		Preliminary
	1937-46	1946	1947	1948
Tons				
N.Y.	55,360	64,500	60,000	62,400
N.J.	2,250	2,400	1,900	1,800
Pa.	16,330	19,500	18,100	17,600
Ohio	17,190	12,500	15,400	11,000
Ind.	2,500	1,900	2,400	2,100
Ill.	3,700	2,300	3,200	3,100
Mich.	33,820	31,000	42,500	27,000
Iowa	3,090	2,700	2,600	3,100
Mo.	5,570	3,100	3,800	3,800
Kans.	2,350	1,600	1,900	2,400
Va.	1,810	2,200	1,800	2,300
W.Va.	1,325	1,800	900	1,500
N.C.	5,300	5,100	5,600	5,600
S.C.	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,100
Ga.	1,870	2,200	2,600	2,900
Ark.	8,570	110,800	112,600	11,100
Ariz.	970	11,000	1,100	800
Wash.	13,150	19,400	21,400	24,000
Oreg.	1,850	1,600	1,500	1,500
Calif., All	2,505,400	2,918,000	2,872,000	2,750,000
Wine varieties	575,100	684,000	517,000	609,000
Table varieties	482,200	630,000	620,000	583,000
Raisin varieties	1,448,100	1,604,000	1,735,000	1,558,000
Raisins 2/	255,050	183,000	315,000	-----
Not dried	427,900	872,000	475,000	-----
Other States 3/	17,570	14,800	--	-----
U.S.	2,701,135	3,119,500	3,072,400	2,935,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ "Other States" totals include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E. S. T.)

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition November 1 1/			Production 1/			Indicated 1948
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	

Percent

Thousand boxes

ORANGES:

California, all	77	78	78	48,902	53,530	45,600	—
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	77	77	18,846	19,670	18,900	18,600
Valencias	78	78	78	30,056	33,860	26,700	3/
Florida, all	72	70	72	36,490	4/ 53,700	58,400	64,000
Early & Midseason	5/ 70	73	72	20,005	4/ 30,500	31,000	34,000
Valencias	5/ 70	68	71	16,485	23,200	27,400	30,000
Texas, all	75	77	63	3,342	5,000	5,200	4,500
Early & Midseason 2/	--	77	63	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,700
Valencias	--	76	63	1,310	1,850	2,100	1,800
Arizona, all	76	63	65	795	1,200	4/ 780	1,180
Navels & Misc. 2/	--	57	66	372	600	4/ 480	580
Valencias	--	69	64	423	600	300	600
Louisiana, all 2/	71	64	67	298	410	300	320
5 States 6/	75	75	75	89,727	113,840	110,280	—
Total Early & Midseason 7/	--	--	--	41,452	54,330	53,780	56,200
Total Valencias	--	--	--	48,275	59,510	56,500	—

TANGERINES:

Florida	63	67	63	3,360	4/ 4,700	4/ 4,000	4,000
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 6/	--	--	--	93,087	118,540	114,280	—

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	82	67	66	23,920	4/ 29,000	4/ 33,000	31,000
Seedless	5/ 64	66	69	9,640	4/ 14,000	4/ 14,800	14,500
Other	5/ 59	68	64	14,280	4/ 15,000	4/ 18,200	16,500
Texas, all	68	72	54	17,488	4/ 23,300	4/ 23,200	19,000
Arizona, all	75	75	66	3,301	4/ 4,100	4/ 3,000	3,600
California, all	76	76	77	2,769	3,120	2,880	—
Desert Valleys	5/ 80	76	76	1,158	1,220	960	1,150
Other	5/ 79	76	78	1,612	1,900	1,920	3/
4 States 6/	66	70	62	47,478	59,520	62,030	—

LEMONS:

California 6/	75	77	75	12,808	13,800	12,900	13,500
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LIMES:

Florida 6/	65	42	45	148	170	170	200
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1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In Calif., picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1948 bloom for Calif. Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946, Fla. early and midseason oranges - 900; tangerines - 800; grapefruit - seedless 800, other 1,800; Texas grapefruit - 500; Ariz. grapefruit - 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines - 800; grapefruit - seedless 2,400, other 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit 944. 5/Short-time average. 6/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys, 88 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/In Calif. and Ariz. Navels and miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1948

November 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties ^{1/}			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1947	Prelim.	Average	1947	Prelim.
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
North Carolina	2,298	1,734	2,477	278	306	275
South Carolina	1,921	2,200	2,260	335	350	400
Georgia	21,647	23,532	35,496	3,930	4,153	6,264
Florida	2,332	1,670	3,011	1,743	1,104	2,464
Alabama	7,758	6,175	14,940	1,982	1,265	3,060
Mississippi	3,600	1,305	4,760	3,154	1,595	5,325
Arkansas	634	654	980	3,017	3,196	4,760
Louisiana	2,447	1,400	4,500	6,587	3,000	10,500
Oklahoma	1,097	3,100	2,200	16,413	40,900	11,300
Texas	2,875	3,100	7,100	23,940	17,900	40,150
Other States ^{2/}	49			1,440		
U.S.	46,656	44,870	77,724	62,819	73,769	84,998

State	All pecans		
	Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948
	Thousand pounds		
North Carolina	2,576	2,040	2,752
South Carolina	2,257	2,550	2,660
Georgia	25,577	27,685	41,760
Florida	4,075	2,774	5,375
Alabama	9,739	7,440	18,000
Mississippi	6,754	2,900	10,585
Arkansas	3,651	3,850	5,740
Louisiana	9,034	4,400	15,000
Oklahoma	17,510	44,000	13,500
Texas	26,815	21,000	47,250
Other States ^{2/}	1,488		
U.S.	109,476	118,639	162,722

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.^{2/} "Other States" totals include Illinois and Missouri. Estimates of pecan production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Preliminary 1948
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	445,600	553,000	485,000	575,000
New Jersey	86,100	101,000	82,000	67,000
Wisconsin	105,800	145,000	161,000	225,000
Washington	26,710	42,000	48,000	42,500
Oregon	9,730	15,100	14,200	13,000
5 States	673,940	856,100	790,200	922,500

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
	Tons		

ALMONDS:

California	20,490	29,200	29,600
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WALNUTS:

California	58,370	59,000	61,000
Oregon	5,690	5,600	8,900

2 States	64,060	64,600	69,900
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FILBERTS:

Oregon	4,239	7,700	6,400
Washington	706	1,100	1,140

2 States	4,945	8,800	7,540
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Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	56	46	68
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

		POTATOES 1/					
GROUP	Yield per acre	Average		Production			
AND	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary	
STATE:	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES		Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	235	345	390	50,964	62,790	71,760	
New York, L.I.	242	330	320	14,202	20,130	18,880	
New York, Upstate	117	160	210	15,907	12,960	17,430	
Pennsylvania	123	165	185	19,316	17,935	20,165	
3 Eastern	188.4	263.0	294.8	100,889	113,865	128,235	
Michigan	104	105	140	20,311	12,390	14,840	
Wisconsin	85	105	115	13,915	10,080	9,890	
Minnesota	94	120	130	19,334	14,520	14,300	
North Dakota	112	150	150	16,373	20,100	20,250	
South Dakota	75	80	105	2,324	1,840	2,310	
5 Central	97.7	112.8	134.2	72,758	58,930	61,590	
Nebraska	138	155	200	10,340	8,060	10,400	
Montana	112	140	160	1,875	1,820	2,400	
Idaho	234	220	280	35,113	28,600	42,000	
Wyoming	146	200	165	2,111	2,480	2,194	
Colorado	187	260	275	15,121	19,240	20,900	
Utah	171	185	185	2,557	2,498	2,682	
Nevada	136	210	175	502	483	262	
Washington	214	260	280	8,349	8,840	11,200	
Oregon	219	260	280	9,299	10,140	12,040	
California 1/	301	330	350	11,068	11,220	12,250	
10 Western	202.2	231.0	264.6	96,325	93,381	117,028	
TOTAL 18	153.2	200.3	222.6	262,902	265,176	306,853	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire	156	190	205	1,159	893	964	
Vermont	134	150	185	1,613	1,080	1,314	
Massachusetts	140	195	200	2,835	3,178	3,200	
Rhode Island	196	240	210	1,083	1,512	1,420	
Connecticut	134	250	220	3,218	3,425	3,104	
West Virginia	97	135	90	3,029	3,375	2,160	
Ohio	103	130	160	8,963	5,460	6,720	
Indiana	116	150	160	4,932	3,750	3,520	
Illinois	86	88	105	2,664	1,056	1,155	
Iowa	99	75	112	4,457	975	1,344	
New Mexico	77	85	90	295	306	270	
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	115.4	145.2	154.8	34,298	25,010	25,122	
29 LATE STATES	143.5	194.4	221.5	204,280	291,186	332,052	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey	173	210	221	10,473	13,140	12,527	
Delaware	85	105	80	344	336	232	
Maryland	106	140	135	2,176	2,027	1,809	
Virginia	120	150	184	8,968	9,450	11,592	
Kentucky	89	99	82	3,774	3,266	2,788	
Missouri	106	106	145	4,003	2,120	2,900	
Kansas	92	99	123	2,139	1,188	1,353	
Arizona	185	290	320	756	1,740	1,632	
TOTAL 8	122.6	157.5	169.1	32,632	33,427	34,203	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	145.5	189.8	215.2	336,962	324,613	366,255	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average : 1947 : Preliminary : Average : 1947 : Preliminary	
STATE: 1937-46	: 1948 : 1937-46	: 1948
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels
North Carolina	107 128 136 9,145 9,216 10,064	
South Carolina	110 122 86 2,728 2,440 1,376	
Georgia	66 79 64 1,559 1,422 1,024	
Florida	132 123 160 4,321 3,272 3,776	
Tennessee	80 96 77 3,294 2,880 2,310	
Alabama	90 90 101 4,448 3,330 3,636	
Mississippi	67 73 72 1,680 1,460 1,224	
Arkansas	80 90 93 3,312 2,520 2,604	
Louisiana	60 53 58 2,688 1,643 1,508	
Oklahoma	70 69 66 1,928 1,035 924	
Texas	81 108 100 4,311 4,536 4,400	
California 1/	322 420 400 15,768 26,040 31,600	
TOTAL 12	110.8 148.9 159.7 55,131 59,724 64,446	
TOTAL U. S.	139.3 182.0 204.5 392,143 384,407 431,401	

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre	Production
Average : 1947 : Preliminary : Average : 1947 : Preliminary		
1937-46	: 1948 : 1937-46	: 1948
	Bushels	Thousand bushels
N. J.	134 135 185 2,094 2,160 2,960	
Ind.	103 115 110 217 207 198	
Ill.	89 70 95 292 154 209	
Iowa	97 90 95 201 162 142	
Mo.	95 85 105 753 536 630	
Kans.	110 75 115 278 135 207	
Del.	122 120 115 268 120 115	
Md.	150 140 160 1,304 1,330 1,440	
Va.	114 125 135 3,466 3,500 3,645	
N.C.	104 115 113 7,823 7,360 6,780	
S.C.	91 110 100 5,350 5,940 4,600	
Ga.	76 85 82 7,284 6,545 5,330	
Fla.	66 75 70 1,167 1,275 1,050	
Ky.	85 80 80 1,362 1,040 960	
Tenn.	96 93 100 3,862 2,325 2,200	
Ala.	78 82 83 5,898 5,084 4,399	
Miss.	88 87 100 5,727 4,350 4,200	
Ark.	81 70 92 1,938 1,190 1,380	
La.	83 83 88 8,570 7,470 7,128	
Okla.	67 60 78 675 420 546	
Tex.	84 85 70 5,121 4,675 3,290	
Calif.	103 100 100 1,216 1,200 1,200	
U. S.	82.2 93.5 96.8 64,866 57,173 52,402	

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.2	15.7	18.0	5,200	4,475	5,130
Fla.	31.8	26.6	28.0	859	962	1,061
Total	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	6,191

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.7	7.2	11.0	289	151	143
Mich.	8.5	6.8	8.5	798	446	502
Nebr.	12.7	11.3	12.5	809	805	588
Mont.	11.9	11.7	11.5	863	899	736
Idaho	14.7	17.1	14.5	911	1,761	1,262
Wyo.	11.9	12.7	11.5	483	457	380
Colo.	12.8	15.2	12.3	1,856	2,548	1,390
Utah	13.4	16.4	13.0	560	740	494
Calif. 1/	15.4	18.6	16.0	1,949	2,897	2,848
Other						
States	11.5	13.0	12.7	1,252	1,800	1,599
U.S.	12.4	14.2	13.1	9,771	12,504	9,942

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	113	150	135	426	300	270
Ga.	144	185	190	4,135	4,070	3,990
Fla.	169	200	180	1,847	2,400	1,980
Ala.	113	120	140	2,688	2,160	2,380
Miss.	148	130	180	3,211	2,600	3,060
La.	266	235	225	8,169	8,460	6,075
Tex.	132	140	115	554	280	230
U.S.	170	181	185	21,113	20,270	17,985

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	November 1	1946	1947	1948
and	1937-46				
Division					
Pounds					
Me.	13.8	15.3	14.6	14.0	
N.H.	14.6	14.4	15.4	16.1	
Vt.	13.5	14.2	14.0	14.7	
Mass.	17.3	18.2	16.3	17.2	
Conn.	17.2	17.7	16.4	18.0	
N.Y.	16.1	17.5	18.1	18.7	
N.J.	18.7	19.4	19.2	19.0	
Pa.	15.8	16.6	17.1	17.2	
N. Atl.	16.03	17.07	17.42	17.55	
Ohio	14.5	15.2	16.2	16.2	
Ind.	13.6	14.8	15.2	14.3	
Ill.	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.4	
Mich.	16.2	17.7	17.3	17.1	
Wis.	14.0	14.3	14.8	14.9	
E.N. Cent.	14.36	15.21	15.64	15.59	
Minn.	12.4	12.8	13.1	14.0	
Iowa	12.9	15.1	14.1	14.5	
Mo.	9.9	11.6	12.0	11.5	
N. Dak.	10.2	10.9	11.1	11.0	
S. Dak.	9.9	10.8	9.7	10.5	
Nebr.	11.6	12.8	12.0	13.0	
Kans.	11.9	12.8	12.1	12.7	
W.N. Cent.	11.49	12.72	12.40	12.77	
Md.	14.5	14.7	15.4	17.3	
Va.	11.8	13.4	14.7	14.2	
W. Va.	11.5	12.0	12.3	13.1	
N. C.	11.6	11.8	12.3	13.1	
S. C.	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.9	
Ga.	8.5	8.3	9.3	9.8	
S. Atl.	11.33	11.83	12.58	12.83	
Ky.	10.9	12.0	11.6	11.3	
Tenn.	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.7	
Ala.	8.4	8.9	8.3	9.2	
Miss.	6.4	6.5	7.3	8.1	
Ark.	7.7	7.4	8.6	8.6	
Okla.	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.4	
Tex.	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.5	
S. Cent.	8.55	8.99	9.02	9.16	
Mont.	13.6	14.5	14.0	15.0	
Idaho	16.6	16.5	17.2	17.7	
Wyo.	12.8	15.8	14.1	16.2	
Colo.	13.1	13.9	13.4	14.1	
Utah	16.0	17.4	17.4	17.5	
Wash.	16.4	17.0	17.4	18.8	
Oreg.	15.0	14.9	15.5	15.6	
Calif.	17.9	17.0	17.4	18.0	
West	15.40	15.94	15.95	17.03	
U.S.	12.53	13.36	13.54	13.84	

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

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OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during Oct. :		100 layers		During October : Jan. to Oct. incl.			
Division :	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,331	2,312	1,466	1,525	34	35	321	310
N.H.	2,134	2,076	1,488	1,488	32	31	311	297
Vt.	918	856	1,451	1,538	13	13	138	134
Mass.	5,150	4,462	1,538	1,516	79	68	743	696
R.I.	541	464	1,544	1,504	8	7	80	72
Conn.	3,195	2,751	1,562	1,658	50	46	454	399
N.Y.	12,159	12,339	1,305	1,346	159	154	1,788	1,880
N.J.	8,354	8,510	1,336	1,407	112	120	1,226	1,227
Pa.	18,102	17,971	1,156	1,116	209	201	2,578	2,599
N. ATL.	52,884	51,741	1,316	1,305	696	675	7,639	7,614
Ohio	15,438	15,586	1,079	1,153	167	180	2,175	2,219
Ind.	13,244	13,342	1,079	1,073	143	143	1,846	1,876
Ill.	17,136	16,856	973	1,054	167	178	2,339	2,338
Mich.	9,570	9,122	1,042	1,023	101	93	1,380	1,320
Wis.	14,488	14,816	1,054	1,048	153	155	2,097	2,112
E. N. CENT.	69,976	69,722	1,045	1,074	731	749	9,837	9,865
Minn.	21,346	20,449	998	1,048	213	214	3,408	3,345
Iowa	24,314	24,461	939	1,070	228	262	3,723	3,832
Mo.	16,366	15,708	902	986	148	155	2,432	2,401
N. Dak.	3,884	3,422	859	859	33	29	524	496
S. Dak.	6,958	6,604	880	957	61	64	1,004	1,030
Nebr.	11,452	10,900	887	930	102	101	1,693	1,593
Kans.	12,076	12,512	902	1,001	109	125	1,828	1,749
W. N. CENT.	96,396	94,056	927	1,010	894	950	14,612	14,446
Del.	782	834	1,014	1,085	8	9	110	115
Md.	3,082	3,198	899	1,023	28	33	438	438
Va.	7,924	7,348	955	1,001	76	74	1,059	991
W. Va.	3,140	2,992	924	949	29	28	426	414
N. C.	7,124	7,004	725	775	52	54	897	823
S. C.	2,966	2,858	577	636	17	18	303	291
Ga.	5,750	5,535	642	701	37	39	574	545
Fla.	1,802	1,900	691	694	12	13	202	216
S. ATL.	32,570	31,669	795	846	259	268	4,009	3,833
Ky.	8,064	7,928	949	973	77	77	1,065	1,026
Tenn.	7,677	7,742	812	794	62	61	930	900
Ala.	5,574	5,576	620	673	35	38	572	586
Miss.	5,098	5,037	533	577	27	29	485	459
Ark.	5,239	5,118	645	670	34	34	563	542
La.	3,058	3,013	577	645	18	19	277	284
Okla.	9,446	8,910	825	902	78	80	1,151	1,131
Tex.	21,682	20,588	750	849	163	175	2,594	2,491
S. CENT.	65,838	63,912	750	803	494	513	7,637	7,399
Mont.	1,482	1,528	967	949	14	15	198	200
Idaho	1,911	1,965	1,054	1,091	20	21	267	265
Wyo.	666	634	998	1,085	7	7	92	90
Colo.	2,601	2,621	970	961	25	25	356	366
N. Mex.	928	844	849	905	8	8	120	111
Ariz.	554	537	995	1,042	6	6	70	73
Utah	2,552	2,556	1,070	1,070	27	27	371	379
Nev.	242	250	1,023	1,038	2	3	36	39
Wash.	4,264	3,990	1,252	1,311	53	52	615	600
Oreg.	2,752	2,684	1,107	1,197	30	32	403	393
Calif.	13,697	14,359	1,265	1,271	173	183	2,036	2,240
WEST.	31,649	31,968	1,153	1,186	365	379	4,564	4,756
U.S.	349,313	343,068	985	1,030	3,439	3,534	48,298	47,913

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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